Türkiye ile Çekoslovakya
arasında
Ticaret Mukavelenamesi

Convention de Commerce
entre
la Turquie et la Tchécoslovaquie

Bir taraftan
TÜRKİYE CÜMHURİYETİ REİSİ
ve
diğer taraftan
ÇEKOSLOVAKYA CÜMHURİYETİ REİSİ

iki memleket arasındaki iktısadî münasebetleri inkişaf ettirmek arzusunda olduklarından bir Ticaret Mukavelesi aktine karar vermişler ve bu maksatla murahhasları olmak üzere:

TÜRKİYE CÜMHURİYETİ REİSİ:
Millî Müdafaa Vekili ZEKÂİ,
İktisat Vekili MUSTAFA ŞEREF ve
Hariciye Müsteşarı MENEMENLİ NUMAN Beyleri;

ÇEKOSLOVAKYA CÜMHURİYETİ REİSİ:
Fevkalâde Murahhas ve Orta Elçi Mösyö MILOS KOBR'I tayin etmişlerdir.

Müşarünileyhler, usulüne muvafık ve muteber görülen salâhiyetnamelerini teati ettikten sonra aşağıdaki ahkâmı kararlaştırmışlardır:

MADDE 1.

Menşei Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan biri olup diğerinin ülkesine ithal edilen tabiî veya mamul

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE TURQUE
d'une part,
et
LE PRÉSIDENT
DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE TCHÉCOSLOVAQUE
d'autre part,

animés du désir de développer les relations économiques entre les deux Pays ont résolu de conclure une Convention de Commerce et ont nommé à cet effet pour leurs Plénipotentiaires respectifs, à savoir:

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE TURQUE:
ZEKÂI Bey, Ministre de la Défense Nationale,
MUSTAFA ŞEREF Bey, Ministre de l'Economie Nationale,
MENEMENLI NUMAN Bey, Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères;

LE PRÉSIDENT
DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE TCHÉCOSLOVAQUE:
M. MILOS KOBR, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire,

lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes:

ARTICLE 1.

Les produits naturels ou fabriqués originaires de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes, importés

müstahsallar, herhangi bir üçüncü memleketin mümasil müstahsallarından alınan veya alınacak olandan başka veya daha yüksek mükellefiyetlere, emsale, resimlere veya herhangi başka aidata tâbi tutulmıyacaklardır.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan birine yapılan ihracat diğeri tarafından, ayni maddelerin bu hususta en ziyade müsaadeye mazhar memlekete ihracında cibayet edilenlerden başka veya daha yüksek mükellefiyet ve resimlere tâbi tutulmıyacaktır.

Şurası mukarrerdir ki en ziyade müsaadeye mazhar millet, muamelesi, gümrüğe müteallik talimatların tatbikına, gümrükte eşyanın tâbi tutulacağı muameleye, ithal olunan emtianın muayene ve tahlil tarzına, gümrük resimlerinin ve harçlarının tediyesile mütekabil memleketlerde mer'iyette bulunan kanun ve nizamlara tevfikan tarifelerin tasnifi şeraitine de şamildir.

MADDE 2.

Menşei Türkiye olup (A) listesinde tadat edilen müstahsallar, birinci maddenin birinci fıkrası hükümlerinden istifade etmekle beraber, Çekoslovakyaya ithallerinde mezkûr listede tesbit edilenlerden daha yüksek ithalât resimlerine tâbi tutulmıyacaklardır.

Menşei Çekoslovakya olup (B) listesinde tadat edilen müstahsallar, birinci maddenin birinci fikrası hükümlerinden istifade etmekle beraber, mezkûr listede münderiç tenzilât yüzdelerinden istifade edeceklerdir.

MADDE 3.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan birinin tabiî veya mamul müstahsalları bir veya birkaç üçüncü memleketin ülkesinden transit suretile geçtikten sonra diğerinin ülkesine ithal olundukları zaman menşe memleketinden doğrudan doğruya ithal edildikleri vakit tâbi olacakları mükellefiyet ve resimlerden daha yükseklerine tâbi tutulmıyacaklardır.

Bu hüküm aktarma edilmiş veya antrepoya konulmuş emtiaya da tatbik olunur.

MADDE 4.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan her biri, ithal edilen müstahsalların menşe memleketini tesbit etmek için, varit olan maddenin mezkûr memleketin millî müstahsalât veya mamulâtından olduğunu veyahut orada gördüğü tahavvül dolayısile mürselünileyh memleketin kanunları mucibince o veçhile telâkkisi

sur le territoire de l'Autre, ne seront pas soumis à des droits, coefficients, taxes ou autres redevances quelconques autres ou plus élevés que ceux qui sont ou seront perçus des produits similaires d'un tiers pays quelconque.

Les exportations à destination d'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes ne seront pas grevées, par l'Autre, des droits ou taxes autre ni plus élevés que ceux perçus à l'exportation des mêmes objets dans le pays le plus favorisé à cet égard.

Il est entendu que le traitement de la nation la plus favorisée s'étend également à l'application des prescriptions douanières, au traitement en douane, au mode employé pour l'examen et l'analyse des marchandises importées, aux conditions pour le paiement des droits de douane et taxes ainsi qu'à la classification des tarifs conformément aux lois et règlements en vigueur dans les pays respectifs.

ARTICLE 2.

Les produits originaires de Turquie énumérés à la liste (A) tout en bénéficiant des stipulations du premier alinéa de l'article 1) ne seront pas soumis à leur entrée en Tchécoslovaquie, à des droits d'importation plus élevés que ceux fixés dans ladite liste.

Les produits originaires de Tchécoslovaquie énumérés à la liste (B) tout en bénéficiant des stipulations du premier alinéa de l'article 1) seront admis aux bénéfices de pourcentage de réduction stipulés à ladite liste.

ARTICLE 3.

Les produits naturels ou fabriqués de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes, après avoir transité par les territoires d'un ou de plusieurs pays tiers, ne seront pas soumis lors de leur importation sur le territoire de l'Autre, à des droits ou taxes plus élevés que s'ils avaient été importés directement de leur pays d'origine.

Cette disposition s'applique aussi aux marchandises après transbordement ou entreposage.

ARTICLE 4.

Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes pourra exiger pour établir le pays d'origine des produits importés, la présentation par l'importateur d'un certificat d'origine constatant que l'article importé est de production ou de fabrication nationale dudit pays, ou qu'il doit être considéré

icap eylediğini mübeyyin bir menşe şehadetnamesinin ithalâtçı tarafından ibrazını talep edebilecektir.

Menşe şehadetnameleri gerek salâhiyettar nezaretler, gerek mürsilin mensup olduğu ticaret ve sanayi odası, gerekse mürselünileyh memleketin kabul edeceği herhangi teşekkül veya heyet tarafından verilecektir.

Mürselünileyh memleketin hükûmeti menşe şehadetnamelerinin kendi siyasî veya konsolosluk mümessili tarafından tasdik olunmalarını talep etmek hakkına malik olacaktır.

Muhtevaları olan emtianın kıymeti elli türk lirasını veya bu meblâğın mukabili olan Çekoslovak parasını geçmiyen:

1.— Posta paketleri,

2.— Posta ile yapılan irsalât,

3.— Hava yolile gönderilen ve sıkleti beş kilogram ve daha az olan paketler,

menşe şehadetnamesine tâbi tutulmıyacaktır.

Seyyar ticaret memurlarının nümuneleri için de, kıymetleri ne olursa olsun, ayni muamele yapılacaktır. Maamafi nümunelerin satılması halinde bu hüküm tatbik edilmiyecektir.

Madde 5

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan her biri canibinden, menşei veya sevkolunacağı yer diğer tarafın ülkesi olan herhangi emtianın ithal, ihraç veya transitine müteallik hiç bir memnuiyet veya takyit, geldiği veya sevkolunacağı yer herhangi diğer bir memleket olan — eğer varsa — mümasil emtiaya ayni şerait altında tatbik olunmadıkça, ipka ve ihdas edilmiyecektir.

Maamafih, ayni şeraitte bulunan ecnebi memleketler arasında indî surette farklı muamele ihdası vasıtası olacak şekilde tatbik edilmemek şartile, aşağıdaki nevilerden ithal veya ihraç memnuiyet veya takyitlerinin menedilmiş bulunmadığını tanımakta Yüksek Âkit Taraflar mutabıktırlar:

1.— Ammenin ve devletin emniyetine müteallik memnuiyet veya takyitler;

2.— Ahlâk veya insaniyet düşünceleri dolayısile ısdar edilen memnuiyet veya takyitler;

3.— Ammenin sıhhatini vikaye veyahut hayvan veya nebatların hastalık, haşere ve muzır tufeylilerden himayesini temin maksadile ısdar edilen memnuiyet veya takyitler;

4. Bedîî, tarihî ve atik asara ait millî hazinenin muhafazasını istihdaf eden ihraç memnuiyet veya takyitleri;

5.— Altına, gümüşe, nakte, naktî evraka ve esham ve tahvilâta kabili tatbik memnuiyet veya takyitler;

6.— Millî mümasil müstahsalların istihsali,

comme tel, conformément à la législation du pays destinataire, étant donné la transformation qu'il y a subie.

Les certificats d'origine seront délivrés soit par les Départements compétents, soit par la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie dont relève l'expéditeur, soit par tout organe ou groupement que le pays destinataire aura agréé. Le Gouvernement du pays destinataire aura le droit d'exiger la légalisation des certificats d'origine par son représentant diplomatique ou consulaire.

Seront dispensés du certificat d'origine, s'il ne s'agit pas de marchandises dont la valeur dépasse 50 Ltqs. ou l'équivalent de cette somme en monnaie tchécoslovaque:

1.— les colis postaux;

2.— les envois par la poste;

3.— les colis de 5 kilogrammes et moins expédiés par la voie aérienne.

Il en sera de même, quelle qu'en soit la valeur, pour les échantillons des voyageurs de commerce. Cependant cette dernière disposition ne s'appliquera pas dans le cas de vente des échantillons,

Article 5.

Il ne sera maintenu ni établi par chacune des deux Parties Contractantes aucune prohibition ni restriction relative à l'importation ou à l'exportation et au transit d'une marchandise quelconque originaire du territoire de l'autre Partie ou destinée à y être exportée, si ladite prohibition ou restriction ne s'applique pas dans les mêmes conditions aux marchandises similaires, s'il en existe, en provenance de n'importe quel autre pays ou destinées à y être exportées.

Toutefois, les Hautes Parties Contractantes sont d'accord pour reconnaître que les catégories suivantes de prohibitions ou restrictions d'importation ou d'exportation ne sont pas interdites, à la condition qu'elles ne soient pas appliquées de manière à constituer un moyen de discrimination arbitraire entre les pays étrangers se trouvant en conditions identiques:

1.— Prohibitions ou restrictions relatives à la sécurité publique et de l'Etat;

2.— Prohibitions ou restrictions édictées pour des raisons morales ou humanitaires;

3.— Prohibitions ou restriction édictées en vue de protéger la santé publique ou d'assurer la protection des animaux ou des plantes contre les maladies, les insectes et les parasites nuisibles;

4.— Prohibitions ou restrictions à l'exportation ayant pour but la prôtection du patrimoine nationale artistique, historique ou archéologique;

ticareti, nakli ve istihlâki hususlarında memleket dahilinde müesses usulün ecnebi müstahsallarına teşmili gayesine matuf memnuiyet veya takyitler;

7.— Memleket dahilinde istihsal veya ticaret hususlarında devlet inhisarına veya devletin murakabesi altında icra olunan inhisara tâbi tutulan veya tutulacak olan müstahsallar tatbik edilen memnuiyet veya takyitler.

MADDE 6

Yüksek Âkit Taraflar, insanlara, yolcu ağırlıklarına, emtiaya ve her nevi eşyaya, irsalâta, gemilere, vapurlara, arabalara ve vagonlara veya diğer nakliye vasıtalarına, beynelmilel transite müsait yollar üzerinde, mütekabilen transit bahşetmeği bu hususta birbirlerine en ziyade müsaadeye mazhar millet muamelesini temin ederek taahhüt ederler.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan birinin gümrük arazisinden geçen her nevi emtia, istatistik resmi ve transiti temin etmek için mevzu muhafaza resmi müstesna olmak üzere her türlü gümrük resminden veya harçtan mütekabilen muaf tutulacaktır.

Bu maddenin hükümleri aktarma edilmiş veya antrepoya konmuş olan transit emtiaya da tatbik olunur.

Yukarıdaki hükümler, memlekete emtianin kaçak olarak ithalini men maksadile mütekabil gümrük kanunlarına tevfikan alınmış olan tedbirleri haleldar etmez.

Emtianın transiti:

1.— Ammenin ve devletin emniyetine müteallik esbap ilcasile,

2.— Sıhhî esbap dolayısile veya hayvan ve nebat hastalıklarına karşı ihtiyat tedbiri olmak üzere menedilebilir.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflar, ülkelerinde devlet inhisarına veya (5) inci maddeye tevfikan bir memnuiyete mevzu teşkil eden emtianın oralarda hakikaten transit halinde bulunduğundan emin olmak için icap eden ihtiyat tedbirlerini almak hakkına malik olacaklardır.

MADDE 7.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan birinin ülkesinde devlet, vilâyetler, nahiyeler veyahut idarei umumiyenin herhangi bir taazzuvu hesabına olarak

5.— Prohibitions ou restrictions applicables à l'or, à l'argent, aux espèces, au papier-monnaie et aux titres;

6.— Prohibitions ou restrictions ayant pour but d'étendre aux produits étrangers le régime établi à l'intérieur du pays, en ce qui concerne la production, le commerce, le transport et la consommation des produits nationaux similaires;

7.— Prohibitions ou restrictions appliquées à des produits qui font ou feront, à l'intérieur du pays, en ce qui concerne la production ou le commerce, l'objet de monopole d'Etat ou de monopole exercés sous le contrôle de l'Etat.

ARTICLE 6.

Les Hautes Parties s'engagent à accorder réciproquement le transit sur les voies les plus appropriées au transit international, aux personnes, bagages, marchandises et objets de toute sorte, envois, navires, bateaux, voitures et wagons ou autres instruments de transport en se garantissant sous ce rapport le traitement de la nation la plus favorisée.

Les marchandises de toute nature traversant le territoire douanier de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes, seront réciproquement exemptes de tout droit de douane ou taxe à l'exception des droits de statistique et de surveillance pour assurer le transit.

Les stipulations du présent article s'appliquent également aux marchandises en transit qui ont été transbordées ou entreposées.

Les dispositions précédentes ne portent pas de préjudice aux mesures prises conformément aux lois douanières respectives afin d'empêcher l'introduction clandestine des marchandises dans le pays,

Le transit des marchandises pourra être prohibé:

a) pour la raison de sécurité publique et de l'Etat;

b) pour des raisons de santé ou comme précaution contre les maladies des animaux et des végétaux.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes auront le droit de prendre les précautions nécessaires pour s'assurer que les marchandises qui, sur son territoire font l'objet d'un monopole d'Etat ou d'une prohibition conformément à l'article 5) sont réellement en transit.

ARTICLE 7.

Les droits et les taxes intérieurs perçus pour le compte de l'Etat, des provinces, des communes ou d'un organisme quelconque de l'administration

cibayet edilmek üzere emtianın istihsali, imali veyahut bir maddenin istihlâki üzerine vazedilen veya edilecek olan dahilî mükellefiyetler ve resimler diğer taraf müstahsallarına, emtiasına veya maddelerine nefsi memleketin mümasil müstahsalât emtia ve mevadından ve bu mevat ve emtianın ademi mevcudiyeti takdirinde, en ziyade müsaadeye mazhar milletin mümasil müstahsalât, emtia ve mevadından daha ağır ve daha tazyik edici bir surette tatbik edilmiyecektir.

MADDE 8.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan birine mensup olup kendi memleketleri salâhiyettar makamatı canibinden merbut nümuneye (C melfufu) tevfikan verilen bir salâhiyet varakası ibraz ederek orada ticaret veya san'atlarını icraya mezun bulunduklarını ve kanunlar ile muayyen resimleri ve vergileri tesviye ettiklerini isbat eyliyecek olan tacirler, fabrikacılar ve sair san'at erbabı gerek bizzat gerek hizmetlerinde bulunan seyyar memurlar vasıtasile, diğer Yüksek Âkit Taraf ülkesindeki tacirler veya müstahsıllar nezdinde veyahut umumî satış mahallerinde mubayaatta bulunmak hakkına malik olacaklardır. Bunlar arzettikleri nümunelere tevafuk eden emtiayı kendi ticaret veya san'atlarında kullanan tacirlerden veya sair eşhastan siparişler dahi alabileceklerdir. Kezalik, beraberlerinde nümuneler veya modeller — fakat emtia değil — nakledebilecekler veya kendilerine irsal ettirebileceklerdir. Bu maddede tadat olunan faaliyetlerden dolayı hiç bir resme veya hususî aidata tâbi tutulmıyacaklardır. Yüksek Âkit Taraflar sepkeden fıkrada derpiş edilen salâhiyet varakalarını ita ile mükellef makamatı mütekabilen yekdiğerine bildireceklerdir.

İki Yüksek Âkit Taraf seyyar ticaret memurlarile bunların modellerine yapılacak muamele hususunda, mütekabiliyet şartile, en ziyade müsaadeye mazhar millet hükmünü tatbik eylemeği kararlaştırmışlardır.

MADDE 9.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan birinin, ticaretlerini icra zımnında panayır veya pazarlara giden tebaaları, diğerinin ülkesinde, tâbiiyetinde bulundukları memleket makamatı tarafından merbut nümuneye (D melfufu) tevfikan ita edilmiş hüviyet varakası ibraz edebildikleri takdirde, mahallî tebaalardan daha az müsait bir surette muamele görmiyeceklerdir.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflar sepkeden fikrada derpiş edilen hüviyet varakalarını ita ile mükellef ma-

publique qui grèvent ou qui grèveront la production, la fabrication des marchandises ou la consommation d'un article sur le territoire de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes, ne pourront pas frapper les produits, marchandises ou articles de l'autre d'une manière plus forte ou plus gênante que les produits, marchandises ou articles similaires du pays même, et à défaut de ces articles et marchandises, que les produits, marchandises et articles similaires de la nation la plus favorisée.

ARTICLE 8.

Les négociants, fabricants et autres industriels de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes qui prouveront par la présentation d'une carte de légitimation d'après le modèle annexé (annexe C) délivrée par les autorités compétentes de leur pays, qu'ils y sont autorisés à exercer leur commerce ou leur industrie et qu'ils y acquittent les taxes et impôts prévus par les lois, auront le droit, soit personnellement, soit par des voyageurs à leur service, de faire des achats dans le territoire de l'autre Haute Partie Contractante chez les négociants ou producteurs ou dans les locaux de vente publique. Ils pourront également prendre des commandes chez les négociants et autres personnes qui, dans leur commerce ou leur industrie, utilisent des marchandises correspondant aux offres. Ils pourront aussi avoir avec eux ou se faire envoyer des échantillons ou modèles, mais non des marchandises. Ils ne seront astreints pour les activités énumérées au présent article à aucune taxe ou redevance spéciale. Les Hautes Parties Contractantes se donneront réciproquement connaissance des Autorités chargées de délivrer les cartes de légitimation prévues à l'alinéa précédent.

Les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent d'appliquer en matière du traitement des voyageurs de commerce et de leurs échantillons, la clause de la nation la plus favorisée, sous condition de réciprocité.

ARTICLE 9.

Les ressortissants de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes se rendant aux foires ou marchés à l'effet d'y exercer leur commerce ne seront pas, sur le territoire de l'Autre, traités d'une manière moins favorable que les nationaux, en tant qu'ils pourront présenter une carte de légitimation d'après le modèle annexé (annexe D) délivrée par les autorités du pays dont ils sont ressortissants.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes se donneront réciproquement connaissance des Autorités chargées

kamları mütekabilen yekdiğerine bildireceklerdir.

Birinci fıkranın ahkâmı ne seyyar san'at erbabına, ne ayak satıcılığına, ne de san'at veya ticaret icra etmiyen eşhas nezdinde siparişler taharrisine kabili tatbik olmadığından Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan her biri bu bapta kendi kanunî mevzuatını tam serbestisini muhafaza eder.

MADDE 10.

Bu Mukavelenin ahkâmı:

1.— Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan biri canibinden hemhudut memleketlerle hudut ticaretine bahşedilmiş veya ileride bahşedilebilecek olan muameleye;

2.— Gümrük tarifesi hakkında ve alelûmum diğer ticarî hususlarda, Türkiye ile 1923 senesinde Osmanlı İmparatorluğundan ayrılmış olan memleketler arasında mevcut veya istikbalde ihdas edilecek olan hususî menafi ve müsaadata;

3. – Bir gümrük ittihadından münbais hususî müsaadelere kabili tatbik olmıyacaktır.

MADDE 11.

Şimendiferle nakliyata müteallik hususlarda, iki Yüksek Âkit Taraf ülkeleri ahalisi ve bunların yolcu ağırlıklarile emtiası arasında, ne eşhastan, yolcu ağırlıklarından ve emtiadan cibayet edilen ücret ve ne de nakliyat zamanı ve sevkiyat tarzı itibarile hiç bir fark yapılmayacaktır. Hassatan, Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan birini ülkesinden diğerinin ülkesine geçen veya oralarda transit halinde bulunan irsalât, sevkiyat veya nakliye ücretleri hususlarında — nakliyatın ayni hat üzerinde, ayni istikamette ve ayni şerait altında yapılması şartile — millî irsalâttan veya bir üçüncü memleket irsalâtından daha az müsait muameleye tâbi tutulmayacaktır.

Yukarıdaki ahkâm geçici bir afete çaresaz olmak maksadile veya umuru hayriye mülâhazasile bahşedilmiş fiat tenzilâtına tatbik edilmez.

Bundan başka, iki hükûmet, ileride demir yollarında mütekabil müraselâtın ve transitin teferruatını şimendifer idareleri arasında doğrudan doğruya bir itilâf ile tanzim edeceklerdir.

de délivrer les cartes de légitimation prévues à l'alinéa précédent.

Les dispositions de l'alinéa premier n'étant pas applicables aux industriels ambulants, non plus qu'au colportage et à la recherche des commandes chez des personnes qui n'exercent ni industrie ni commerce, chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes se réserve à cet égard l'entière liberté de sa législation.

ARTICLE 10.

Les dispositions de la présente Convention ne sont pas applicables:

1.— au traitement accordé ou qui pourrait être accordé ultérieurement par une des Hautes Parties Contractantes dans le trafic des frontières avec les pays limitrophes;

2.— aux avantages et faveurs spéciales existant ou à établir dans l'avenir en matière de tarifs douaniers et généralement en toute autre matière commerciale entre la Turquie et les Pays détachés de l'Empire Ottoman en 1923;

3.— aux faveurs spéciales résultant d'une union douanière.

ARTICLE 11.

En ce qui concerne le transport par chemins de fer il ne sera fait de différence entre les habitants des territoires des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes et entre leurs bagages et marchandises, ni quant aux frais perçus pour le transport des personnes, des bagages et des marchandises, ni quant au temps de transport et au mode de l'expédition. Notamment, les envois passant du territoire de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes dans le territoire de l'autre ou qui y transitent ne seront pas traités sous le rapport de l'expédition ou des prix de transport moins favorablement que les envois nationaux ou d'un pays tiers pourvu que le transport ait lieu sur la même ligne, dans la même direction et dans les mêmes conditions.

Les dispositions précédentes ne s'appliquent pas aux réductions des prix ayant pour but de remédier à une détresse passagère dans des cas extraordinaires ou accordées par des raisons de la charité.

Les deux Gouvernements se réservent en outre de régler par entente directe des Administrations des chemins de fer les détails des communications ferroviaires réciproques et du transit.

MADDE 12.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan her biri, menşei diğer Yüksek Âkit Tarafın ülkesi olan tabiî veya mamul müstahsalları ticarî muamelelerde gayri meşru rekabete karşı müessir bir surette korumayı ve hassatan, üzerlerinde veya iç zurufunda veyahut dış zurufunda, faturalarda, nakliye evrakında ve ticarî evrakta taşıdıkları markalar, isimler, yazılar veya sair işaretler, doğrudan doğruya veya dolayısile — menşe, cins, mahiyet veya evsafı mahsusaları hakkında — yanlış delâletleri mutazammın olan bütün müstahsalların veya emtianın ithalini ve ihracını, kezalik imalini, tedavülünü, antrepoya konmasını, satılmasını, ve satılığa çıkarılmasını, müsadere veya herhangi diğer muvafık müeyyideler vasıtasile, bertaraf ve menetmeği taahhüt eyler

Şurası mukarrerdir ki Yüksek Âkit Taraflarca yukarıya dercedilmiş olan mütekabil taahhüt, ülkesinde gayri meşru rekabet hadisesi zâhire çıkarılmış olan hükûmet aleyhine tazminat davası ikamesi için hak bahşetmek neticesini hiç bir halde tevlit etmez.

MADDE 13.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan birinin sancağını taşıyan gemi ve vapurlar ve bunların taife ve hamuleleri, diger Yüksek Âkit Tarafın limanlarında ve kara sularında, ister doğrudan doğruya menşe memleketten ister üçüncü bir memleketten gelmiş bulunsunlar, ve hamulelerinin geldiği ve gönderildiği yer neresi olursa olsun, her hususta, en ziyada müsadeye mazhar milletin gemi, vapur, taife ve hamulelerine bahşedilen muamelenin aynından müstefit olacaklardır.

MADDE 14.

Bu Mukavelename, tasdiknamelerin teatisi tarihinden bir ay sonra meri'yete girecektir. İki sene tatbik olunacaktir. Bu müddetin inkizasından altı ay evvel fesholunmadığı takdirde, gayri muayyen bir müddet için temdit edilmiş addedilecektir.

Bu halde, altı ay evvel ihbar edilmek şartile her an feshedilebilecektir.

ARTICLE 12.

Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engage à garantir d'une manière effective les produits naturels ou fabriqués originaires du territoire de l'autre Haute Partie Contractante contre la concurrence déloyale dans les transactions commerciales, notamment à réprimer et à prohiber, par la saisie ou par toutes autres sanctions appropriées, l'importation et l'exportation ainsi que la fabrication, la circulation, l'entreposage, la vente et la mise en vente de tous produits portant sur eux-mêmes ou sur leur conditionnement immédiat ou sur leur emballage extérieur, sur les factures, lettres de voiture et papiers de commerce, des marques, noms, inscriptions ou signes quelconques comportant, directement ou indirectement, de fausses indications sur l'origine, l'espèce, la nature ou les qualités spécifiques de ces produits ou marchandises.

Il est entendu que l'engagement réciproque stipulé ci-dessus par les Hautes Parties Contractantes ne peut avoir en aucun cas pour conséquence d'ouvrir le droit à un recours pour indemnité contre le Gouvernement sur le territoire duquel le fait de concurrence déloyale aura été relevé.

ARTICLE 13.

Les navires et bateaux, battant le pavillon de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes, leurs équipages et cargaisons jouiront, dans les ports et eaux territoriales de l'autre Haute Partie Contractante, qu'ils arrivent directement du pays d'origine ou d'un autre pays et quel que soit le lieu de provenance ou destination de leurs cargaisons, sous tous les rapports du même traitement que celui accordé aux navires, bateaux, équipages et cargaisons de la nation la plus favorisée.

ARTICLE 14.

La présente Convention entrera en vigueur un mois après la date de l'échange des ratifications. Elle sera applicable pendant deux ans. Si elle n'est point dénoncée six mois avant l'expiration de ce délai, elle sera considérée comme prolongée pour une période indéterminée.

Dans ce cas, elle pourra être dénoncée à tout moment moyennant préavis de six mois.

MADDE 15.

Bu Mukavelename tasdik edilecek ve tasdiknameler mümkün olan sür'atle Praha'da teati edilecektir.

Yukarıdaki ahkâmı tasdik etmek üzere murahhaslar bu Mukavelenameyi imzalamışlar ve mühürlerile mühürlemişlerdir.

Ankarada, 17 kânunusani 1931 tarihinde, fransızca iki nüsha olarak tanzim edilmiştir.

ZEKÂİ **M. KOBR**

MUSTAFA ŞEREF

M. NUMAN

ARTICLE 15.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée et les ratifications en seront échangées à Praha, aussitôt que faire se pourra.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente Convention et y ont apposé leurs sceaux.

Fait en langue française et en double exemplaire à Ankara, le 17 Janvier 1931.

ZEKÂİ **M. KOBR**

MUSTAFA ŞEREF

M. NUMAN

İmza Protokolu

Bu mukavelenamenin imzası esnasında Çekoslovakya Cümhuriyeti Hükûmetinin murahhası hükûmeti namına atideki beyanatta bulunmuştur:

Çekoslovakya Tütün İnhisar İdaresi ihtiyacatını tatmin için her sene vasatî 2 milyon kilogram miktarında menşei Türkiye olan sigara tütünü satın alacaktır.

Şu kadar ki mezkûr inhisar idaresi tarafından istimal edilen muhtelif neviden tütünlerin serbest piyasada kâfi miktarda ve diğer memleketlerin evsaf itibarile müşabih bulunan tütünleri fiatına tekabül edecek fiyatlarla arzedilmekte bulunması meşruttur.

Fiatlar Çekoslovakya rejisi tarafından açılacak münakasalara iştirak edecek Türk ve sair ticaret evleri tarafından yapılan teklifata istinaden tayin edilecektir.

Bu münakasalar neşrü ilân edilmek üzere, vaktü zamanında İstanbul Türk Ticaret ve Sanayi Odasına bildirilecektir.

Çekoslovakya tütün rejisi tarafından kendi istimali için satın alınan tütünlerin ihracatı herhangi diğer bir memlekete ihraç edilen tütün için tesbit edilenlerden başka herhangi takyidat, muamelât veyahut rüsuma tâbi tutulmıyacaktır.

Çekoslovakya Tütün İnhisar İdaresi mevzuubahs tütünlerin doğrudan doğruya Türkiyeden Çekoslovakyaya ihracını Türk resmî vesaikile isbat eyleyecektir.

Yukarıda beyan edilen hususatı hükûmeti namına senet ittihaz eyleyen Türk heyeti murahhasası reisi, Türk Hükûmeti namına atideki beyanatta bulunmuştur:

Kendi ihtiyacatını tatmin için ecnebi memleketlerden sınaî müstahsallar mubayaasına tevessül ederken Türk Hükûmeti Çekoslovakya müessese ve ticaret evlerinin teklifatını hüsnü telâkki ile nazarı itibare alacaktır.

Birinci maddeye müteferrian

Şurası mukarrerdir ki 1499 numaralı ve 8 haziran 1929 tarihli türk kanununun üçüncü maddesi bu maddenin ahkâmile haleldar olmaz.

Kezalik, şurası mukarrerdir ki birinci maddenin ahkâmı, 14 temmuz 1927 tarihli Çekoslovakya Gümrük Kanununun yedinci maddesile Çekoslovakya Hükûmetine bahşedilmiş bulunan salâhiyete de halel iras etmez.

Protocole de Signature

Au moment de procéder à la signature de la présente Convention, le Délégué du Gouvernement de la République Tchécoslovaque déclare au nom de son Gouvernement ce qui suit:

La Régie des tabacs Tchécoslovaque pour satisfaire à ses besoins achètera une quantité moyenne de 2.000.000 kilogrammes par an de tabacs à cigarettes d'origine turque.

Il reste entendu que les différentes qualités employées par ladite Régie se trouvent offertes sur le marché libre en quantités suffisantes et à des prix correspondant à ceux des tabacs de qualité analogue des autres pays.

Les prix seront déterminés sur la base des offres faites par les maisons de commerce turques et autres qui participeront aux adjudications ouvertes par la Régie Tchécoslovaque.

Ces adjudications seront portées en temps utile à la connaissance de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie Turque d'Istanbul aux fins de publication.

L'exportation des tabacs achetés par la Régie des tabacs Tchécoslovaque pour son propre usage, ne sera soumise à d'autres restrictions, formalités ou taxes quelconques que celles fixées pour le tabac exporté dans un autre pays quelconque.

La Régie des tabacs Tchécoslovaque prouvera par des documents officiels turcs l'exportation des tabacs en question directement de Turquie en Tchécoslovaquie.

Le Président de la Délégation Turque prenant acte au nom de son Gouvernement de ce qui précède, déclare au nom du Gouvernement Turc ce qui suit:

En procédant aux achats des produits industriels à l'étranger pour satisfaire à ses besoins, le Gouvernement Turc prendra en bienveillante considération les offres des entreprises ou maisons Tchécoslovaques.

Ad. Article 1.

Il est entendu que l'article 3 de la loi turque No. 1499 du 8 Juin 1929 n'est pas atteint par les dispositions de cet article.

De même, il est entendu que les dispositions de l'article 1 ne sauraient non plus porter atteinte à la faculté qui est reconnue au Gouvernement Tchécoslovaque par l'article 7 de la loi douanière Tchécoslovaque du 14 Juillet 1927.

İKİNCİ MADDEYE MÜTEFERRİAN

Şurası mukarrerdir ki tenzilât yüzdelerinin taallûk ettiği (B) listesindeki maddelerden birine tatbik edilen tarife arttırılacak olursa bu tezyidin mer'iyete girmesinden itibaren dokuz aylik bir mühlet munkazi oluncıya kadar mezkûr madde için mukavelede derpiş edilmiş olan menafi hasebile işbu mukavelenin imzası tarihinde terettüp eden resim değiştirilmeksizin muhafaza edilecektir.

Şu cihet aşikârdır ki bu hüküm, gümrük tarifesine mütedair 1499 numaralı ve 8 haziran 1929 tarihli türk kanununun 28 inci maddesi müfadını hiç bir veçhile talil etmez.

ÜÇÜNCÜ MADDEYE MÜTEFERRİAN

Şurası mukarrerdir ki, şaraplar müstesna olmak üzere, türk emtiası üçüncü bir memleketin mutavassıt bir limanında müteaddit parçalara taksim edilmiş ve tekrar ambalaj yapılmış bulunsa da, Çekoslovakya ülkesinde, bu mukavelenamenin bahşettiği rejimden istifade edecektir.

Bundan başka, bu suretle inkısama uğramış eşyaya ait menşe şehadetnamelerinin mutavassıt limandaki Türk konsolusu tarafından vize edileceğinde mutabık kalınmıştır.

DÖRDÜNCÜ MADDEYE MÜTEFERRİAN

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan biri menşe şehadetnamesi hususunda üçüncü bir devlete ileride istisna yapar veya teshilât bahşederse bu menfaatlar mütekabiliyet şartile, diğer tarafın ithalâtına derhal teşmil edilecektir.

BEŞİNCİ MADDEYE MÜTEFERRİAN

Şurası mukarrerdir ki itilâfı hazır, iki memleketin iktısadî menafii hayatiyelerini korumak için ihracat ve ithalât hakkında lâzımgelen bütün tedbirleri almak hususunda her iki hükûmetin mütekabil hukukunu hiç bir suretle talil etmez; şu kadar ki bu tedbirlerin fark ihdas edilmeksizin cümleye siyyanen tatbiki meşruttur.

İki Yüksek Taraf için ithalât ve ihracatı ruhsatnameler vasıtasile murakabeye tâbi tutmak iktıza eylediği müddetçe, ruhsatnameler itasının tâbi bulunacağı şerait hiç bir halde, herhangi diğer memleketin tabiî veya mamul müstahsallarının tâbi tutulacağı şeraitten daha az müsait olmıyacaktır.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan biri canibinden üçüncü bir devletin müstahsalları lehine memnuiyet veya takyitler muvakkaten kaldırılacak olursa, bu

Ad. ARTICLE 2.

Il est entendu qu'au cas où le tarif appliqué à l'un des articles de la liste (B) sur lesquels portent les pourcentages de réduction serait majoré, la tarification résultant, à la date de la signature de la présente Convention, des avantages qui y sont prévus serait maintenue sans changement pour ledit article jusqu'à l'expiration d'un délai de neuf mois à partir de la mise en vigueur de la majoration susmentionnée.

Il est évident que cette disposition n'infirme nullement la teneur de l'article 28 de la loi turque sur le tarif douanier, No. 1499 du 8 Juin 1929.

Ad. ARTICLE 3.

Il est entendu que les marchandises turques, sauf les vins, profiteront du régime accordé par cette Convention sur le territoire Tchécoslovaque, même quand elles seront réparties en plusieurs lots et remballées dans un port intermédiaire d'un tiers pays.

On est, en outre, d'accord que les certificats d'origine couvrant les marchandises ainsi réparties seront visés par le Consul Turc du port intermédiaire.

Ad. ARTICLE 4.

Si l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes accordait ultérieurement à une tierce puissance des exemptions ou des facilités quelconques en matière de certificats d'origine, le bénéfice de ces avantages serait immédiatement étendu aux importations de l'autre Partie, sous condition de réciprocité.

Ad. ARTICLE 5.

Il est entendu que le présent accord n'infirme en aucune manière les droits respectifs des deux Gouvernements de prendre à l'importation ou à l'exportation toutes les mesures qui seraient nécessaires pour protéger les intérêts vitaux économiques des deux pays, à condition que ces mesures soient appliquées sans discrimination.

Aussi longtemps qu'il sera nécessaire aux deux Hautes Parties de maintenir le contrôle de l'importation ou de l'exportation au moyen de licences, les conditions auxquelles sera subordonné l'octroi des licences ne seront en aucun cas moins favorables que celles auxquelles seront soumis les produits naturels ou fabriqués de tout autre pays.

Toute levée de prohibition ou de restriction accordée à titre temporaire par l'une des Hautes

tedbirler, menşei diğer taraf olan ayni veya mümasil müstahsallara derhal ve bilâ kaydüşart tatbik edilecektir.

SEKİZİNCİ MADDEYE MÜTEFFERİAN

Şurası mukarrerdir ki sekizinci maddenin rüsum veya aidatı mahsusaya müteallik ahkâmı, mahallî tebaalar faaliyetlerinden dolayı bazı rüsum veya aidat tesviyesine mecbur tutuldukları takdirde, bu tebaalara nazaran ecnebi tacirlere, fabrikacılara ve sair san'at erbabına, kezalik bunların hizmetlerindeki ecnebi seyyar ticaret memurlarına imtiyazlı bir vaziyet ihdas edemez.

SEKİZİNCİ VE DOKUZUNCU MADDELERE MÜTEFERRİAN

Şurası mükarrerdir ki bu maddelerin ahkâmı Âkit Memleketlerden her birinin ecnebilerin ikamet ve ihracına mütedair nizam ve kanunlarına asla muhalif değildir.

DOKUZUNCU MADDEYE MÜTEFERRIAN

Bu maddenin ahkâmı Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan her birinin bazı panayır ve pazarları kendi millî sergicilerine hasrü tahsis etmek hakkını hiç haleldar etmez.

(A) LİSTESİNDE NUMARA 9 B. YE MÜTEFERRİAN

Menşei Türkiye olup 14 kilogramlık ve daha fazla kutu veya sandukçeler içinde bulunan kuru incirlerden (A) listesinde münderiç, Çekoslovakya tarifesinin 9 B 2 bendi mucibince gümrük resmî istifa edilecektir.

ONUNCU NUMARAYA MÜTEFERRİAN

Menşei Türkiye olan tane ve salkım halindeki kuru üzümler, Çekoslovakya'da, diğer herhangi memleket mümasil müstahsallarının ve hassatan Yunan müstahsallarından olan Korent kuru üzümlerinin bu memlekette tâbi tutuldukları veya tutulacaklarından daha yüksek hiç bir ithalât resmine ve her ne mahiyette olursa olsun, hiç bir harç veya mükellefiyete tâbi tutulmıyacaklardır.

Bu imza protokolu bu günkü tarihle imza edilen Ticaret Mukavelenamesinin mütemmim cüzü olup mezkûr mukavele ile ayni zamanda mer'iyete girecektir.

Ankara'da, 17 kânunusani 1931 tarihinde, fransızca iki nüsha olarak tanzim edilmiştir.

ZEKÂİ **M. KOBR**
MUSTAFA ŞEREF
M. NUMAN

Parties Contractantes au profit des produits d'une puissance tierce s'appliquera immédiatement et inconditionnellement aux produits identiques ou similaires originaires de l'autre Partie.

Ad. ARTICLE 8.

Il est entendu que les dispositions de l'article 8 quant aux questions de taxes ou redevances spéciales, ne peuvent pas créer une situation privilégiée pour les négociants, fabricants et autres industriels étrangers ainsi que pour les voyageurs de commerce étrangers à leurs services, par rapport aux nationaux au cas où ces derniers seraient tenus de payer certaines taxes ou redevances du chef de leur activité.

Ad. ARTICLE 8 ET 9.

Il est entendu que les dispositions de ces articles ne dérogent nullement aux prescriptions et législations de chacun des Pays Contractants quant au séjour et à l'expulsion des étrangers.

Ad. ARTICLE 9.

Les dispositions de cet article ne portent aucune atteinte au droit de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes de réserver certaines foires ou marchés à leurs propres exposants nationaux.

A LA LISTE (A) Ad. No. 9 B.

Les figues sèches d'origine turque en boîte ou caissette d'un poids de 14 klgs. et au-dessus seront dédouanées selon la position 9 B 2 du tarif tchécoslovaque, indiquée à la liste A.

Ad. No. 10.

Les raisins secs en grains et grappes d'origine turque ne seront soumis en Tchécoslovaquie à aucun droit d'entrée, à aucune taxe ou charge, de quelque nature que ce soit, supérieurs à ceux auxquels les mêmes produits de n'importe quel autre pays et spécialement les raisins secs de Corinthe, produits de la Grèce, sont ou seront soumis dans ce Pays.

Le présent Protocole de Signature fait partie intégrante de la Convention de Commerce signée en date de ce jour et entre en vigueur en même temps que ladite Convention.

Fait en langue française et en double exemplaire à Ankara, le 17 Janvier 1931.

ZEKÂİ **M. KOBR**
MUSTAFA ŞEREF
M. NUMAN

A Listesi

Çekoslovak tarife numarası	EŞYANIN TAVSİFİ	Gümrük resmi 100 kilosundan Çek kuronu
9 dan	İncir :	
	B) Kuru	
	1.— Kutu, sandukçeler içinde yahut küçük sepetlerde...	200
	2.– Dizi halinde yahut sair suretle hazırlanmış	120
	Mülâhaza : Kontrola ve nizamen muayyen şeraite tâbi olmak üzere, kahve müşabihleri fabrikalarında istimal edilmek için ruhsatname ile ithal olunan dizi halinde yahut diğer suretle müstahzar olan kuru incirle	40
10 dan	Kuru üzüm, tane ve salkım halinde ve Korent üzümü :	
	Kuru üzüm tane ve salkım halinde	130
12 den	Portokal :	
	Portokal	60
14 den	Hurma, fıstık, muz :	
	Fıstık.....	300
16 den	Badem :	
	A) Kuru, kabuklu yahut kabuksuz.....	200
	Mülâhaza : Kontrola ve nizamen muayyen şeraite tâbi olmak üzere, badem yağı imali için ruhsatname ile ithal olunacak kuru bademler.....	muaf
36 dan	Ceviz ve fındık, olmuş :	
	Fındık :	
	A) Kabuklu	90
	B) Kabuksuz.....	140
47 dan	Keten ve kenevir tohumu ile tarifenin başka mahallerinde zikredilmiyen zeytî tohumlar :	
	Susam tohumu.....	muaf
52 den	Hassatan zikrolunmıyan tohumlar :	
	Kuşyemi (falaris kanaryanis) .	60

Liste A

No. du tarif Tchécoslovaque	DÉSIGNATION DES MARCHANDISES	Droit d'entrée K. C. par 100 klgs.
Ex. 9	Figues :	
	B) sèches :	
	1.— En boîtes, caissettes ou petits paniers	200
	2.— En chapelets ou autrement conditionnées	120
	Observation : Figues sèches en chapelets ou autrement conditionnées importées à l'usage des fabriques de succédanés du café, sur permis et moyennant le contrôle et les conditions à déterminer par voie d'ordonnance	40
Ex. 10	Raisins secs en grains et grappes; raisins de Corinthe:	
	Raisins secs en grains et grappes.....	130
Ex. 12	Oranges :	
	Oranges	60
Ex. 14	Dattes, pistaches, bananes :	
	Pistaches	300
Ex. 16	Amandes :	
	A) sèches, en coque ou décortiquées.....	200
	Observation : Amandes sèches importées pour la fabrication de l'huile d'amande, sur permis et moyennant le contrôle et les conditions à déterminer par voie d'ordonnance	exemptes
Ex. 36	Noix et noisettes mûres :	
	Noisettes :	
	A) en coque.....	90
	B) décortiquées	140
Ex. 47	Graines de lin et de chanvre, graines oléagineuse non tarifées ailleurs :	
	Graines de sézame	exemptes
Ex. 52	Semences non spécialement dénommées :	
	Alpiste (phalaris canariensis) .	60

A Listesi

Çekoslovak tarife numarası	EŞYANIN TAVSİFİ	Gümrük resmi 100 kilosundan Çek kuronu
62 den	Hassatan zikrolunmıyan nebatat ve aksamı:	
	B) Kurutulmuş yahut hazırlanmış (toz yahut diğer suretle parça haline getirilmiş yahut boyanmış):	
	Meyan kökü.....	42
83	Ham deriler yaş yahut kuru, hatta tuzlu yahut kireçli fakat başka suretle işlenmemiş	muaf
86 den	Gışa ve barsak taze, tuzlu yahut kurutulmuş ; kursak kirişi:	
	Gışa ve barsak, taze, tuzlu yuhut kurutulmuş.....	18
104	Zeytin, mısır, haşhaş, susam, araşit, kozalak ve ayçiçeği yağları, fıçıda yahut sairede veya gışa içinde: Mevaddı ecnebiye hariç olarak yalnız zeytinden imal edilmiş olduğunu tasdik etmek üzere salâhiyettar türk makamatından verilmiş fransızca bir şehadetname terfik edilmiş zeytin yağı.....	30
	Mülâhaza: Mezuniyeti mahsusayı haiz başlıça gümrüklerde tağyir edilmek şartile sanayide istimal edilecek 104 numaradaki zeytin yağı (gayri safi sıkletten)	6
139 dan	Kehrüba (kitle halinde olan kehrüba dahil,) kara kehrüba, fildişi ve sair hayvanat dişleri, bağa, lüle taşı, sedef ve sair kabuklar:	
	Lüle taşı.....	muaf
144 den	Mahsusan zikrolunmayan maden cevherleri, hatta hazırlanmış:	
	Krom ve manganez cevherleri.	muaf
147 den	Zımpara:	
	A) Tabiî	muaf
151	Meyan balı, sandıklarda yahut külçe halinde teksif edilmiş	150

Liste A

No. du tarif Tchécoslovaque	DÉSIGNATION DES MARCHANDISES	Droit d'Entrée K. Č. par 100 kgs.
Ex. 62	Plantes et parties de plantes non spécialement dénommées:	
Ex.	B) séchées ou préparées (en poudre ou autrement réduites en morceaux, ou teintes:	
	Racine de réglisse.....	42
— 83	Peaux brutes (vertes ou sèches, même salées ou passées à la chaux, mais non autrement ouvrées)	Exemptes
Ex. 86	Vessies et boyaux, frais, salés ou séchés ; baudruches ; cordages en boyaux:	
	Vessies et boyaux frais, salés ou séchés.	18
Ex. 104	Huiles d'olive, de mais, de pavot, de sézame, d'arachide, de faine et de tournesol en tonnaux, en outres ou en vessies: Huile d'olive accompagnée d'un certificat délivré par les autorités compétentes turques en langue française attestant que l'huile n'est fabriquée que d'olive à l'exclusion des matières étrangères.....	30
	Observation: Huile d'olive du N° 104 pour usages techniques sous réserve de dénaturation dans les douanes spécialement autorisées.....	6 (au poids brut)
Ex. 139	Ambre (y compris l'ambre en masse) ; jais, ivoire et autres dents d'animaux, écailles ; écume de mer; nacre et autres coquillages : écume de mer	Exemptes
Ex. 144	Minerais non spécialement dénommés, même préparés:	
	Minerais de chrome et de manganaise	Exempts
Ex. 147	Emeris:	
	A) naturel	Exempt
151	Jus de réglisse condensé, en caisses ou en blocs	150

A Listesi

Çekoslovak tarife numarası	EŞYANIN TAVSİFİ	Gümrük resmi 100 kilosundan Çek kuronu
152 den	Akanber, kunduzhayası, misk, zebat miski, kunduzböceği, anber çiçeği tuhumu, kebae, afyon, küçük hindistan cevizi belsemi (küçük hindistan cevizi yağı); mukattar taflan suyu :	
	Afyon	360
157 den	Kebrako ağacı ve debagata mahsus diğer ağaçlar :	
	A) Tomruklar halinde.....	muaf
158	Meşe ve sanevberiye kabuğu..	muaf
159 dan	Sair kabuklar ile kökler, yapraklar, çiçekler, meyvalar (mesela kara halile) palamut, mazı ve mümasilleri, hatta kesilmiş, öğüdülmüş yahut boyacılık ve debagat için diğer suretle parça haline konulmuş :	
	Palamut ve mazı	muaf
174 den	Brezilya ratenci, damar ratenci, pul şeklinde, laka arap zamkı, Cidde zamkı, Senegal zamkı, Hint ratenci, kitre zamkı, zamklar, reçineler ve ratenci zamkı, belsemler ve hassatan zikredilmiyen tabiî nebatat usareleri :	
	Kitre zamkı	muaf
180	Pamuk, ham, meczalanmış ağartılmış boyanmış, ufalanmış, pamuk döküntüleri	muaf
220	Yün, ham, yıkanmış, taranmış, boyanmış, ağartılmış ufalanmış ve döküntü halinde....	muaf
237 den	Ayak halıları.....	
	B) Düğümlü halılar	3375
240	İpek kozası, ipek döküntüsü bükülmemiş.....	muaf
242 den	İpek (çile haline getirilmiş yahut mancılıktan geçirilmiş) hatta bükülmüş :	
	A) Kasarsız.....	muaf
243 ten	Kanıçıbaşı (eğirilmiş ipek döküntüsü) hatta bükülmüş :	
	A) Kasarsız yahut kasarlı ..	muaf

Liste A

No. du tarif Tchécoslovaque	DÉSIGNATION DES MARCHANDISES	Droit d'entrée K. C. par 100 klgs.
Ex. 152	Ambre gris; castoreum; muse; civette, cantharides, semences d'ambrette, cubèbe; opium; beaume de muscade (beurre de muscade); eau de laurier-cerise :	
	Opium	360
Ex. 157	Bois de quebracho et autres bois pour le tannage :	
	A) en blocs	exempt
158	Ecorce de chêne et de conifères.	exempte
Ex. 159	Autres écorces ainsi que racines, feuilles, fleurs, fruits (par exemple myrobalans), avelanèdes, noix de galle et similaires, même coupés, moulus ou autrement réduits en morceaux pour la teinture ou le tannage :	
	Avelanèdes, noix de galle	exempts
Ex. 174	Résine copale, résine damar, laque en écailles, gomme arabique, gomme Djeddah, gomme du Sénégal, gomme-gutte, gomme adragante; gomme, résines et gommes-résines, baumes et ours de plantes naturels, non spécialement dénommés :	
	Gommes adragantes.....	exemptes
180	Coton brut, cardé, blanchi, teint, moulu; déchets de coton.	exempts
220	Laine brute, lavée, peignée, teinte, blanchie, moulue et en déchets	exempte
Ex. 237	Tapis de pied :	
	B) tapis à points noués.....	3375
240	Cocons de soie; déchets de soie non filés.....	exempts
Ex. 242	Soie (dévidée ou moulinée) même retorse:	
	A) écrus	exempte
Ex. 243	Bourre de soie (déchets de soie filés), même retorse :	
	A) écrue ou blanchie	exempte

B Listesi

Türk tarife numarası	EŞYANIN TAVSİFİ	8/6/29 tarihli kanun mucibince resim: türk lirası 100 K. G. için	Tenzilât yüzdeleri
54 ten	Hayvanatı naime kabukları ve mamulâtı :		
	A) İnci sedefi :		
	2.— Düğme, mevadı saire ile mürettep olsum olmasın ..	200	% 10
84 den	Yüzleri boyalı, boyasız derilerden mamul ayakkapları, tabanları köseleden veya sair mevattan tüylû veya tüysüz derilerden mamul çarıklar da dahildir :		
	B) Vidala, vaketa, telâtin ve zirdeki fıkrada mezkûr olanlardan maada derilerden :		
	1.— Bir çiftin sıkleti 400 grama kadar	520	% 15
	2.— Bir çiftin sıkleti 401 gramdan 800 grama kadar.....	360	% 15
	C) Koyun, kuzu, keçi, oğlak, fok, yılan, timsah derilerile sair bilcümle derilerin ruganlı, kabartmalı, glâse, kumlu, resimli, yaldızlı, kadife taklidi (podösüet) maroken, tüylü ve sair surette müzeyyen olanlardan :		
	1.— Bir çiftin sıkleti 400 grama kadar	1600	% 20
	2.— Bir çiftin sıkleti 401 gramdan 800 grama kadar.....	1360	% 20
	3.— Bir çiftin sıkleti 800 gram ve ondan yukarı.....	1120	% 20
107 den	Arışı kâmilen pamuk yün mensucat :		
	A) Metre murabbaının sıkleti 200 grama kadar.. ..	212,5	% 25
	B) Metre murabbaının sıkleti 201 den 600 grama kadar	162,5	% 25
118 den	Yünden örme takke	560	% 10
135	Sair lifî mevat ile mahlût ipek veya sun'î ipekten mensucat ve kurdele ve ipekten gayri liflerden mensuç olup ipek işlemesi olan ve tarifenin başka yerlerinde zikredilmeyen kumaşlar (madenî teller ve sair mevat ile mahlût olanlar da dahildir):		

Liste B

N° du tarif turc	DÉSIGNATION DES MARCHANDISES	Tarific. fixée en Ltq. par la loi du 8/6/1929, par 100 klgs.	Pourcent de réduction accordée
Ex. 54	Coquillages de mollusques et ses objets fabriqués :		
	A) nacre :		
	2.– boutons en nacre, combinés ou non avec d'autres matières	200	10 %
Ex 84	Chaussures dont la tige en peau teinte ou non et à semelles en cuir ou en d'autres matières (y compris les tchariks confectionnés de peau avec ou sans poils):		
	B) En peau de veau, vachette, télatine et en d'autres peaux que celles énumérées au paragraphe ci-après :		
	1.— pesant jusqu'à 400 gr. la paire.....	520	15 %
	2.— pesant de 401 jusqu'à 800 gr. la paire.....	360	15 %
	C) En peau de mouton, agneau, chèvre, chevreau, phoque, serpent, crocodile et toutes autres peaux vernies, en haut relief, glacées, chagrinées, à dessins, argentées ou dorées, imitation de velour (peau de Suède), maroquin, à poils ou ornées d'autres matières :		
	1.— pesant jusqu'à 400 gr. la paire.....	1600	20 %
	2.— pesant de 401 jusqu'à 800 gr. la paire.....	1360	20 %
	3.— pesant 800 gr. et au dessus la paire	1120	20 %
Ex. 107	Tissus de laine dont les chaînes complètement en coton :		
	A) pesant jusqu'à 200 gr. au mètre carré	212,50	25 %
	B) pesant de 201 jusqu'à 600 gr. au mètre carré.....	162,50	25 %
Ex. 118	Bérets en laine tricotés	560	10 %
135	Tissus et rubans en soie naturelle et artificielle mélangés avec d'autres matières textiles et tissus en matières textiles autres que la soie, mais brodés avec soie, non dénommés ailleurs (y compris ceux mélangés de fils métalliques et d'autres matières :		

Liste B

N° du tarif turc	DÉSIGNATION DES MARCHANDISES	Tarific. fixée en Ltq. par la loi du 8.6/1929 par 100 kgs.	Pourcent de réduction accordée
	A) İpek miktarı yüzde ondan ziyade yüzde yirmiye kadâr (yirmi dahildir)...	600	% 20
	B) İpek miktarı yüzde yirmiden fazla yüzde elliye kadar (elli dahildir).....	1000	% 20
	C) İpek miktarı yüzde elliden fazla yüzde yetmiş beşe kadar (yetmiş beş dahildir)	1600	% 20
139	Şeritçi ve kaytancı eşyası safi veyahut sair mevadı lifiye ve madeniye ile mahlût ve mevadı saire ile mürettep veyahut gayri mürettep ezcümle: şerit, kaytan, saçak, kordon, tırtıl, düğme, pûskül, işlemeli ve işlemesiz harçlar :		
	A) İpekten veya sun'î ipekten.....	2100	% 20
	B) Sair lifî mevat ile mahlût ipekten veya sun'î ipekten	1200	% 20
250	Ömür otu.....	30	% 20
281 den	Sellüloit, galâlit ve emsali ve bunların mamulâtı :		
	A) Külçe, levha, çubuk, yaprak, boru	70	% 25
	C) Mevadı saire ile mürettep veya gayri mürettep mamulât.....	360	% 20
309 dan	Ağaçtan mobilye, ezcümle: kanepe, sandalye, dolap, masa, yazıhane, elbise askısı, raf, paravana, ve sair esasi beytiye ve aksamı :		
	A) Eğilmiş ağaçtan (sade, ya örülmüş veya mevadı saire ile mürettep) :		
	1.— Vernikli, ateşle mahkûk (pirograve), lâke	40	% 15
	2.— Diğerleri	32	% 15
381 den	Tarifenin başka mahallerinde zikredilmeyen kasarlı, boyalı, ıstampalı, işlemeli, nakışlı; örme veya dokuma pamuk mensucat (madenî tellerle mahlût veya mürettep olanlar da dahildir) :		

B Listesi

Türk tarife numarası	EŞYANIN TAVSİFİ	8.6/29 tarihli kanun mucibince resim : türk lirası 100 K. G. için	Tenzilât yüzdeleri
	A) contenant de 10 jusqu'à 20% de soie (20 % inclus).	600	20 %
	B) contenant plus de 20 % jusqu'à 50 % de soie (50% inclus)	1000	20 %
	C) contenant plus de 50 % jusqu'à 75 % de soie (75% inclus)	1600	20 %
139	Passementerie de soie mélangée avec les matières textiles ou métalliques et combinée ou non avec d'autres matières, tels que : Galons, lacets, bordures, cordons, chenilles, boutons, glands et garnitures brodées ou non :		
	A) de soie naturelle ou artificielle	2100	20 %
	B) de soie naturelle ou artificielle mélangée d'autres matières textiles.....	1200	20 %
250	Houblon	30	20 %
Ex. 281	Celluloid, galalithe et similaires ; et objets en ces matières :		
	A) en blocs, plaques, barres, feuilles ou tubes.....	70	25 %
	C) objet en celles-ci combinés ou non avec d'autres matières	360	20 %
Ex. 309	Meubles en bois, tels que : canapés, chaises, armoires, tables, bureaux, porte-manteaux, étagères, paravents et autres meubles et leurs pièces :		
	A) en bois courbé (simple, tressés ou combinés avec d'autres matières) :		
	1. — vernis, pyrogravés, laqués	40	15 %
	2. — autres.....	32	15 %
Ex. 381	Tissus ou tricots de coton, blanchis, teints, estampés, brodés, brochés, non dénommés ailleurs (y compris ceux mélangés ou combinés avec des fils métalliques) :		

B Listesi

Türk tarife numarası	EŞYANIN TAVSİFİ	8.6.29 tarihli kanun mucibince resim: türk lirası 100 K. G için	Tenzilât yüzdeleri
	B) Metre murabbaının sıkleti elli gramdan yukarı yüz grama kadar olanlar (yüz gram dahildir)	135	% 20
	C) Metre murabbaının sıkleti yüz gramdan yukarı yüz elli grama kader olanlar (yüz elli gram dahildir)	80	% 20
	D) Metre murabbaının sıkleti yüz elli gramdan yukarı	62,5	% 20
383 ten	Her nevi pamuk kadife ve pelüş ve kadifeli mensucat (kurdele müstesna) (madenî tellerle ve her nevi pullar ve boncuklarla mahlût veya mürettep olanlar da dahildir)	187,5	% 10
401	Pamuktan kuşak (şal taklidi kumaşlar dahildir) bohça, omuz ve baş, masa ve yatak örtüleri perdeler, çocuk kundağı, bayrak ve emsali hazır şeyler	120	% 10
417 den	Jütten sargılık kaba mensucat, bezler, çuvallar ve jütten mamûlât (tabiî renkte yahut boyalı) :		
	B) Çuval	12	% 10
421 den	Her nevi keten mensucat (örme kumaşlar ve madenî teller ve pullar ve saire ile mürettep olanlar dahildir);		
	C) Başka yerde zikrolunmayan mensucat:		
	1.— Safi ketenden	250	% 25
	2.— Sair mevadı nebatiye ile mahlût	187,5	% 25
447	Deriden maada her nevi ayakkabı (mevaddı saire ile mürettep ve gavri mürettep) :		
	A) Kâmilen kauçuk, yüzü kısmen veya tamamen kauçukla su geçmez hale getirilmiş mensucattan mamul olanlar.....	62,5	% 20
	B) Altı kauçuk ve yüzü diğer mensucattan olanlar .	156	% 25
453	Duvar, raf, sofra ve mobilye örtmeğe mahsus musambalar (parça veya top halinde).....	42	% 10

Liste B

N° du tarif turc	DÉSIGNATION DES MARCHANDISES	Tarific. fixée en Ltq. par la loi du 8/6/1929. par 100 klgs.	Pourcent de réduction accordée
	B) pesant plus de 50 gr. jusqu'à 100 gr. au mètre carré (100 gr. inclus).....	135	20 %
	C) pesant plus de 100 jusqu'à 150 gr. au mètre carré (150 gr. inclus).....	80	20 %
	D) pesant plus de 150 gr. au m. c.....	62,50	20 %
Ex, 383	Velours et peluches de coton de toutes sortes, tissus à velour et à peluche, excepté les rubans, (y compris ceux mélangés ou combinés avec des fils métalliques ou des paillettes et imitation de perle) ...	187,50	10 %
401	Ceintures de coton (y compris les étoffes imitant le chale) bohtcha, couvertures de lit et de table, couvre-tête, rideau, porte-bébé, drapeaux et objets de confection similaires.....	120	10 %
Ex4. 17	Tissus, toiles grossière d'emballage, sacs et ouvrages en jute (couleur naturelle ou teints):		
	B) sacs	12	10 %
Ex. 421	Tissus de lin de toutes sortes (y compris les étoffes tricotées avec des fils métalliques, paillettes et autres) :		
	C) autres tissus non dénommés ailleurs:		
	1.— en lin pur	250	25 %
	2.— mélangés avec d'autres matières végétales.....	187,50	25 %
447	Chaussures de toutes sortes autres que la peau (combinées ou non avec d'autres matières) :		
	A) entièrement en caoutchouc l'empeigne en tissus entièrement ou partiellement imperméabilisés avec du caoutchouc	62,50	20 %
	B) A semelles en caoutchouc l'empeigne étant en d'autres tissus	156	25 %
453	Toiles cirées pour couvrir les murs, étagères, tables et meubles (en pièces ou en rouleaux	42	10 %

B Listesi

Türk tarife numarası	EŞYANIN TAVSİFİ	8/6/29 tarihli kanun mucibince resim: türk lirası 100 K. G. için	Tenzilât yüzdeleri
485	Çini ve porselenden banyo ve kurna, lavabo, ördek, aptesane takimları, havan kapsol ve emsali	6,25	% 10
487 den	Çiniden ve porselenden sofra ve tuvalet takımları :		
	A) Bir renkli, (mevaddı saire ile gayri mürettep).....	10	% 15
	B) Bir renkli (mevaddı addiye ile mürettep.....	17,5	% 15
	C) İki ve daha ziyade renkli, markalı yaldızlı ve resimli (mevaddı saire ile gayri mürettep)	25	% 15
488	Çiniden ve porselenden âlâtı elektrikiye ve aksamı ezcümle : İzolatör, duy, sigorta, kup sirküi, enterrüptör, nipl, rozas ve saire :		
	A) Mevaddı saire ilo müret-tep.....	37,5	% 25
	B) Mevaddı saire ile gayri mürettep.....	12	% 25
494 ten	Şişe, küçük, şişe, damacana, kavanoz ve emsali (rengi tabiide veya boyalı) :		
	A) Adileri :		
	1.— Sade	3	% 20
503 ten	Camdan lâmba karpuzu ve abajurları (mevaddı saire ile murettep ve gayri mürettep):		
	A) Sadeleri.....	21	% 20
552 den	Başka yerlerde zikredilmeyen demirden hırdavatçılık eşyası, ezcümle : matbah takımı, sofra takımı, kahve ve çay takımları, lamba ve aksamı, ütü, kahve değirmeni, et makinesi, kova, musluk, banyo, aptesane levazımatı dirhemler, ateş kürek ve maşaları, hayvan çanları üzengi, şişe kapsolları ve emsali mamulât mevaddı saire ile mürettep veya gayri mürettep :		

Liste B

N° du tarif turc	DÉSIGNATION DES MARCHANDISES	Tarific. fixée en Ltq. par la loi du 8/6/1929 par 100 klgs.	Pourcent de réduction accordée
485	Baignoires, bassins, lavabos, urinaux, accessoires de W. C., mortiers, capsules et similaires en faience ou porcelaine	6,25	10 %
Ex. 487	Services de table et de toilette en faience et en porcelaine:		
	A) à une couleur (non combinés avec d'autres matières).....	10	15 %
	B) à une couleur (combinés avec des matières ordinaires)	17,50	15 %
	C) à deux ou plusieurs couleurs, marqués, dorés ou dessinés (non combinés avec d'autres matières) ..	25	15 %
488	Appareils d'électricité et accessoires en faience ou porcelaine, tels que isolateurs, douilles, assurances, coupe-circuit, interrupteurs, nipls, rosaces et autres :		
	A) combinés avec d'autres matières	37,50	25 %
	B) non combinés avec d'autres matières.....	12	25 %
Ex. 494	Bouteilles, flacons, dame-jeannes, bocaux et similaires (teints ou couleur naturelle):		
	A) ordinaire :		
	1.— simples.....	3	20 %
Ex. 503	Globes et abat-jours de lampe en verre (combinés ou non avec d'autres matières :		
	A) simples.....	21	20 %
Ex. 552	Articles de quincaillerie en fer non dénommés ailleurs, tels que : batteries de cuisine, service de table, service à café et thé, lampe et accessoires, fer-à-repasser, moulin à café, hache-viande, seaux, robinets, baignoires, accessoires de W. C., poids, pelles et pincettes pour feu, clochettes d'animaux, étriers, capsules pour bouteilles et ouvrages similaires (combinés ou non avec d'autres matières):		

B Listesi

Türk tarife numarası	EŞYANIN TAVSİFİ	8/6/29 tarihli kanun mucibince resim: türk lirası 100 K. G için	Tenzilât yüzdeleri
	B) Boyalı, cilâlı, sırlı yahut sair mevat ile galvanizli .	24	% 25
553 ten	Başka yerlerde zikredilmeyen demirden sair ince eşya, ezcümle : yüzük, küpe ve mümasili tezyinat eşyası, düdük, çıngırak, düğme, yüksük, gem, mahmuz, kâğıt ve deri raptiyeleri, hokkalar ve kalem sapları, mürekkepli kalemler ve sair yazıhane levazımatı, taraklar ve emsali ince mamulât ve tezyinat eşyası :		
	A) Gümüş, sedef, bağa, fildişi, galâlit ile mürettep veya altın yahut gümüş yaldızlı	250	% 10
568 den	Nefis müzeyyenat eşyası ve mücevherat, ezcümle: yüzük, bilezik, küpe, kalem sapı, hokkalar, yazıhane edevatı ve emsali (mevadı adiye ile mürettep veya gayri müretteep) :		
	A) Adi veya cilâlı	150	% 10
	B) Nikel yaldızlı veya oksitli	225	% 10
	C) Altın veya gümüş valdızlı	375	% 10
702 den	D) Mavi çamaşır boyası (utrmer)	37,5	% 20
703 ten	F den) Kurşun kalemi her renk	60	% 10
799 dan	Karlisbat tozu :		
	A) Tabiî	80	% 20
854	Maden suları.....	16	% 25

Liste B

N° du tarif turc	DÉSIGNATION DES MARCHANDISES	Tarific. fixée en Ltq. par la loi du 8/6/1929. par 100 kgs.	Pourcent de réduction accordée
	B) teints, polis, vernis ou galvanisés avec d'autres matières	24	25 %
Ex. 553	Autres articles fins en fer non dénommés ailleurs, tels que : bagues, boucles d'oreille et articles de parure similaires, sifflets, sonnettes, boutons, dés à coudre, mors, éperons, attaches de papier ou de peau, encriers et porte-plumes, plumes à réservoir et autres fournitures de bureau, peignes, et articles d'ornement, ouvrages fins similaires :		
	A) combinés avec de l'argent, nacre, écaille, ivoire, galalithe ou dorés ou argentés	250	10 %
Ex. 568	Articles fins de parure et de bijouterie tels que : bagues, bracelets, boucles d'oreille, porte-plume, encriers, articles de bureau et similaires (combinés ou non avec des matières ordinaires) :		
	A) simples ou polis.	150	10 %
	B) nickelés ou oxydés.....	225	10 %
	C) dorés ou argentés.....	375	10 %
Ex. 702	D) bleu d'outre-mer	37,50	20 %
Ex. 703	Ex. F) crayons de toute couleur	60	10 %
Ex. 799	Sel de Carlsbad :		
	A) naturel	80	20 %
854	Eaux minérales	16	25 %

Melfufu (C)

DEVLETİN İSMİ

Varakayı ita eden makam

Seyyar ticaret memurlarına mahsus salâhiyet varakası

İta tarihinden itibaren oniki ay müddetle muteberdir.

Hangi memleketler için muteber olduğu .....
varakanın numarası .....
şehrinde mütevellit ve .....
şehrinin .....
sokağında ..... *numarada* ..... *mukim* .....
efendinin .....
şehrinde ..... *unvanı* .....
ticarisi altında işleyen .....

1) Fabrika — veya ticarethane — sinin — lerinin — sahibi veya — namına ifayı muameleye salâhiyettar seyyar ticaret memuru olduğu ve mumaileyhin salifüzzikir fabrika — ticarethane — ler — için balâda muharrer memleketlerde siparişler almak veyahut mübayyaat icra eylemek salâhiyetini haiz bulunduğu ve mezkûr ticarethane — fabrika — nın — ların .....
memleketinde icrayı ticaret — san'at — etmeğe mezun olup bu baptaki tekâlifi kanuniyeyi tesviye etmekte olduğu — oldukları — tasdik kılındı.

..... *şehrin ismi* ..... *193* .....

TİCARETHANENİN — LERİN —
SAHİBİNİN İMZASI

.....

VARAKA HAMİLİNİN EŞKÂLİ

Yaş .....

Boy .....

Saç .....

Alâmeti farikai sabite .....

FOTOGRAF

VARAKA HAMİLİNİN İMZASI

.....

1) İşbu noktalara ticarethane veya fabrikaların neler sattığı veya neler imal ettiği yazılacaktır.

Annexe (C)

NOM de l'ETAT

(Autorité de délivrance)

Carte de Légitimation pour Voyageurs de Commerce

Valable pendant douze mois à compter de la date de délivrance.

Bon pour .....
N° de la carte .....

Il est certifié par la présente que le porteur de cette carte :
M .....
né à ..... *demeurant à* ....., *rue* ..... *N°* .....
possède (1) .....
à .....
sous la raison de commerce .....
.....
(ou) est commis-voyageur { *de la maison* ..... / *au service* { *des maisons* .....
à .....
qui { *possède (1)* ..... / *possèdent* .....
sous la raison de commerce .....

Le porteur de cette carte se proposant de recueillir des commandes dans les pays susvisés et de faire des achats pour la(les) maison(s) dont il s'agit, il est certifié que ladite(lesdites) maison(s) est(sont) autorisée(s) à pratiquer son (leur) industries et son (leur) commerces à ..... *et y paie(nt) les contributions légales à cet effet.*

....., *le* ..... *193* .....

SIGNATURE
DU CHEF DE LA(DES) MAISON(S) :

.....

SIGNALEMENT DU PORTEUR

Age .....
Taille .....
Cheveux .....
Signes particuliers .....

PHOTOGRAPHIE

SIGNATURE DU PORTEUR

.....

(1) Indication de la fabrique ou du commerce.
N. B. On ne doit remplir que la rubrique 1 du formulaire lorsqu'il s'agit du chef d'un établissement commercial ou industriel.

Melfufu (D)

Panayır ve pazarları ziyaret edenlere mahsus

Salâhiyet Varakası

İşbu varakanın hâmili olup.....deki (Çekoslovak tebaası için: Türkiyedeki Türk tebaası için: Çekoslovakyadaki) panayır ve pazarları ziyaret etmek arzusunda bulunan ..... Efendinin.....şehrinde ikamet eylediği ve ticaret veya san'atının icrası için tekâlif ve rüsumu kanuniyeyi tesviye ile mükellef olduğu tasdik kılındı.

İşbu varaka.....aylık bir müddet için muteberdir.

(Varakanın ita kılındığı mahal ve tarih ile ita eden makamın imza ve mühürü)

Annexe (D)

Carte de légitimation

pour des visiteurs de foires ou marchés

Il est certifié que M.....porteur de la présente carte, désirant se rendre avec ses marchandises aux foires et marchés en.....(pour les ressortissants Tchécoslovaques en Turquie, pour les ressortissants Turcs en Tchécoslovaquie) est domicilié à.....et qu'il est tenu d'acquitter les taxes et impôts légaux pour l'exercice de son commerce ou industrie.

Le présent certificat est valable pour un délai de.....mois.

(Lieu, date, signature, sceau de l'autorité qui a établi le certificat)

Türkiye Cümhuriyeti
ile
Almanya Devleti
arasında
Iadei Mücrimin Muahedesi

Auslieferungsvertrag
zwischen dem
Deutschen Reich
und der
Türkischen Republik

Türkiye Cümhuriyeti ve Almanya Devleti bir muahede ile mücrimlerin iadesini ve cezaî ahvalde sair adlî yardımları tanzim etmeğe karar vermiş ve bu husus için murahhasları olarak

TÜRKİYE REİSİCÜMHURU HAZRETLERİ:

Türkiye Cümhuriyeti Hariciye Vekâleti Müsteşarı Birinci Sınıf Elçi MENEMENLİ NUMAN BEY efendiyi, ve

ALMANYA DEVLETİ REİSİ HAZRETLERİ:

Almanya Hariciye Nezareti Müsteşarı DR. BERNHARD W. v. BÜLOW cenaplarını, ve

Alman Adliye Nezaretinde Nezaret Müşaviri DR. WOLFGANG METTGENBERG'i tayin etmişlerdir.

Müşarünileyhler usulüne muvafık görülen salâhiyetnamelerini birbirlerine tebliğ ettikten sonra aşağıdaki ahkâmı kararlaştırmışlardır.

Das Deutsche Reich und die Türkische Republik sind übereingekommen, die Auslieferung straffälliger Personen und die Leistung sonstiger Rechtshilfe in Strafsachen durch einen Vertrag zu regeln.

Zu diesem Zwecke haben zu Bevollmächtigten ernannt:

DER DEUTSCHE REICHSPRÄSIDENT:

den Staatssekretär des Auswärtigen Amts Herrn Dr. BERNHARD W. VON BÜLOW

und den Ministerialrat im Reichsjustizministerium Herrn Dr. WOLFGANG METTGENBERG,

DER PRÄSIDENT DER TÜRKISCHEN REPUBLIK:

den Bevollmächtigten Minister, Unterstaatssekretär im Ministerium der auswärtigen Angelegenheiten der Türkischen Republik Herrn MENEMENLI NUMAN BEY.

Die Bevollmächtigten haben einander ihre Vollmachten mitgeteilt und in Ordnung befunden. Sie haben sich über folgende Bestimmungen geeinigt:

Birinci Kısım

Umumî ahkâm

MADDE 1.

Adlî yardımın şümulü

Âkit Taraflar, aşağıdaki hükümler mucibince:

1.— Diplomasi yolile yapılacak talep üzerine ve mütekabiliyet şartile adlî veya idarî makamlar tarafından rüyet edilmekte olan bütün ceza işlerinde:

a) Mücrimleri iade ve transit suretile teslim eylemeyi;

b) Eşya iade ve teslim etmeyi;

c) Adlî evrakın tebliği ve istintak muamelelerinin icrası suretile birbirine, kendi millî makamlarına yapılabilecek yardım derecesinde olmak üzere, adlî yardımda bulunmağı;

2.— Tebaalarının kat'iyet iktisap eden mahkûmiyetlerini birbirine bildirmeyi taahhüt ederler.

İkinci Kısım

İadei mücrimin ve transit suretile iade

MADDE 2.

İadeye tâbi şahıslar

Âkit Taraflar, tebaaları müstesna olmak üzere, kendisinden istenilen tarafın arazisi dahilinde bulunup isteyen taraf makamlarınca bir cürüm dolayısile takip edilen veya mahkûm edilmiş olan şahısları, haklarında cezaî takibat icrası veya mahkûm oldukları cezanın infazı zımnında ve talep vukunda, birbirine teslim etmeği taahhüt ederler.

MADDE 3.

İadeyi müstelzim cürümler

1.— Hakkında takibat yapılan bir şahsın iadesi istendiği takdirde, iadeye, ancak cürüm addolunan fiil her iki tarafın kanunları mucibince lâakal bir senelik hapis cezasını veya hapisten daha ağır cins bir cezayı müstelzim ise muvafakat edilecektir. İade talebi kat'iyet kesbetmiş bir hükmün infazı zımnında vaki olunca iadeye, ancak mücrim, her iki tarafın kanunları mucibince lâakal bir sene hapis

Erster Abschnitt

Allgemeine Bestimmungen

ARTIKEL 1

Umfang der Rechtshilfe

Die vertragschliessenden Teile verpflichten sich, nach Massgabe der folgenden Bestimmungen:

1. unter der Voraussetzung der Gegenseitigkeit einander in Strafsachen aller Art, mögen sie bei Gerichts- oder Verwaltungsbehörden schweben, auf ein im diplomatischen Wege zu stellendes Ersuchen durch ihre Gerichte und Verwaltungsbehörden Rechtshilfe dadurch zu leisten, dass

a) straffällige Personen ausgeliefert und durchgeliefert werden,

b) Gegenstände herausgegeben werden,

c) Zustellungen bewirkt und Untersuchungshandlungen geleistet werden, soweit die Rechtshilfe auch eigenen Behörden gewährt werden könnte;

2. einander die rechtskräftigen Verurteilungen ihrer Staatsangehörigen mitzuteilen.

Zweiter Abschnitt

Auslieferung und Durchlieferung

ARTIKEL 2

Der Auslieferung unterliegende Personen

Die vertragschliessenden Teile verpflichten sich, mit Ausnahme ihrer eigenen Staatsangehörigen, Personen, die von den Behörden des ersuchenden Teils wegen einer strafbaren Handlung verfolgt werden oder verurteilt worden sind und sich im Gebiete des ersuchten Teils befinden, einander auf Ersuchen zur Strafverfolgung oder Strafvollstreckung auszuliefern.

ARTIKEL 3

Der Auslieferung unterliegende Taten

(1) Die vertragschliessenden Teile verpflichten sich, sofern es sich um eine Auslieferung zur Strafverfolgung handelt, die Auslieferung zu gewähren, wenn die Tat, welche die Auslieferung veranlassen soll, nach dem Rechte beider Teile mit mindestens einem Jahre Gefängnis oder einer schwereren Strafart als Gefängnis bedroht ist. Handelt es sich um eine Auslieferung zur Strafvollstreckung, so ist die Aus-

cezasını veya hapisten daha ağır cins bir cezayı müstelzim bir fiil dolayısile 6 aydan aşağı olmıyan bir cezaya kat'î surette mahkûm olduğu takdirde muvafakat edilecektir.

2.— Bundan başka, iadeyi müstelzim bir cürme teşebbüs veya bu kabil bir cürümde hangi şekilde ve ne neviden olursa olsun iştirak hallerinde, teşebbüs ve iştirak keyfiyetleri her iki taraf kanunlarınca cezayı müstelzim olmak şartile, takibat icrası zımnında iade vaki olacaktır. Yataklık ve iadeyi müstelzim bir cürmün işlenmesinden sonra bu cürme yardım tarikile iştirak fiillerinde de ayni muamele ifa olunur. Bir cezanın infazı için iade talebi mevzuubahs olduğu zaman, hükmolunan ceza 6 ay hapisten aşağı değilse iadeye muvafakat edilecektir.

3.— İadeyi müstelzim cürüm bir memur tarafından ifayi vazife halinde veya vazifesinin icabı olarak ika edilmişse iadeye keza muvafakat olunacaktır.

MADDE 4.

Siyasî cürümler

1.— Siyasî cürümlerde veya bu cürümlere bağlı olup onların hazırlanması, temini, örtülmesi veya men'i vukuu maksadile işlenen cürümlerde iade reddedilebilecektir.

2.— Ancak, insan hayatına müteveccih olarak kasten ika edilen bir cürüm ve bu cürme teşebbüs ve iştirak hallerinde mevzuubahs cürmün açık bir mücadele esnasında vuku bulduğu ahval müstesna olmak üzere, iadeye muvafakat edilecektir. Bu hükme tevfikan Devlet Reisi veya Hükûmet Reisi aleyhine müteveccih suikastlar keza iadeyi müstelzim olacaktır.

MADDE 5.

İadeye tâbi olmayan cürümler

İade aşağıdaki hallerde reddedilebilir:

1.— Cürüm ancak askerî ceza kanunları mucibince mücazatı müstelzim ise;

2.— Cürüm ancak matbuat kanunları mucibince mücazatı müstelzim ise;

3.— Cürüm ancak malî kanunlar mucibince mücazatı müstelzim ise.

lieferung zu gewähren, wenn die Tat, welche die Auslieferung veranlassen soll, nach dem Rechte beider Teile mit mindestens einem Jahre Gefängnis oder einer schwereren Strafart als Gefängnis bedroht ist und die rechtskräftig erkannte Strafe mindestens sechs Monate Gefängnis beträgt.

(2) Die Verpflichtung zur Auslieferung zur Strafverfolgung besteht ferner wegen Versuchs einer der Auslieferung unterliegenden Tat oder wegen jeder Art von Teilnahme daran, wenn der Versuch oder die Teilnahme nach dem Recht beider Teile strafbar ist. Das gleiche gilt für Hehlerei und Begünstigung hinsichtlich einer der Auslieferung unterliegenden Tat. Handelt es sich um eine Auslieferung zur Strafvollstreckung, so ist die Auslieferung zu gewähren, falls die erkannte Strafe mindestens sechs Monate Gefängnis beträgt.

(3) Die Verpflichtung zur Auslieferung besteht auch, wenn eine der Auslieferung unterliegende Tat von einem Beamten in oder bei Ausübung des Amtes begangen ist.

ARTIKEL 4

Politische Straftaten

(1) Die vertragschliessenden Teile sind zur Auslieferung nicht verpflichtet, wenn die Tat eine politische ist oder mit einer politischen Tat derart im Zusammenhange steht, dass sie diese vorbereiten, sichern, decken oder abwehren sollte.

(2) Dagegen besteht die Verpflichtung zur Auslieferung in allen Fällen, in denen sich die Tat als ein vorsätzliches Verbrechen gegen das Leben, mit Einschluss des Versuchs und der Teilnahme, darstellt, es sei denn, dass sie im offenen Kampfe begangen ist. Nach Massgabe dieser Bestimmung unterliegt der Angriff gegen das Oberhaupt des Staates oder der Regierung der Auslieferung.

ARTIKEL 5

Der Auslieferung nicht unterliegende Taten

Die Verpflichtung zur Auslieferung besteht nicht:

1. wenn die Tat nur nach den Militärstrafgesetzen strafbar ist;

2. wenn die Tat nur nach den Pressestrafgesetzen strafbar ist;

3. wenn die Tat nur nach den fiskalischen Gesetzen strafbar ist.

MADDE 6.

İadenin reddini mucip diğer sebepler

İade aşağıdaki hallerde reddedilebilecektir:

1.— Cürüm münhasıran kendisinden istenen tarafın arazisinde işlenmiş ise;

2.— Cürüm addedilen fiil kendisinden istenen taraf mahkemelerinin kazaî salâhiyeti dahilinde ise ve tedip gayesine matuf mübrem menfaatler bu hakkın mezkûr tarafça istimalini icap ettirirse, hususile kendisinden istenen taraf makamlarınca aynı fiil dolayısile maznunun ademi mesuliyetine karar verilmiş veya takibatın bir hükme müncer olmuş olması gibi hallerde;

3.— Şayet fiil üçüncü 'bir devlet arazisinde yapılmış ise ve kendisinden istenen tarafın kanunları ecnebi memleketlerde işlenmiş bu kabil fiiller hakkında takibata müsait bulûnmuyorsa;

4.— Âkit Taraflardan birinin kanunları mucibince cürüm hakkında takibat icrası veya cezanın infazı mümkün olmadığı takdirde meselâ müruru zaman, affi umumî ve zarar gören tarafın dava etmemesi dolayısile takibat icrasına veya cezanın infazına kanunen cevaz bulunmadığı haller gibi.

MADDE 7.

İadenin tecili

İade talebine esas olan fiilden başka bir fiil dolayısile iadesi istenen şahıs hakkında kendisinden istenen taraf makamlarınca takibat yapılagelir veya bu şahıs makkûm edilmiş olur veyahut sair sebepler dolayısile mevkuf bulunursa, talep hakkında derhal bir karar ittihazı lüzumuna halel gelmemek üzere, cezaî takibat intaç ve hüküm infaz edilerek, ya ceza kat'î surette af veya hapis müddeti ikmal edilinceye kadar iade tecil edilebilir.

MADDE 8.

İade taleplerininin taaddüdü

İade talebi şayet bir kaç devlet tarafından vaki olursa, kendisinden istenen taraf bu taleplerin birini veya diğerini, istediği gibi, tercih edebilecektir.

Şurası mukarrerdir ki iade tedibî adalet menafiine uygun surette icra kılınacaktır.

ARTIKEL 6

Weitere Ausnahmen von der Auslieferungspflicht

Die Verpflichtung zur Auslieferung besteht nicht:

1. wenn die Tat ausschliesslich auf dem Gebiete des ersuchten Teils begangen ist;

2. wenn die Gerichtsbarkeit des ersuchten Teils für die Tat begründet ist und überwiegende strafrechtliche Interessen für die Ausübung der Gerichtsbarkeit durch den ersuchten Teil sprechen, insbesondere wenn gegen den Verfolgten von Behörden des ersuchten Teils ein Urteil erlassen oder die Eröffnung des Hauptverfahrens abgelehnt ist;

3. wenn die Tat auf dem Gebiete eines dritten Staates begangen ist und das Recht des ersuchten Teils die Strafverfolgung wegen der ausserhalb seines Gebiets begangenen Tat nicht zulassen würde;

4. wenn die Strafverfolgung oder Strafvollstreckung wegen der Tat nach dem Recht eines der vertragschliessenden Teile unzulässig sein würde, zum Beispiel weil Verjährung eingetreten, ein Gnadenerlass erfolgt oder der erforderliche Strafantrag nicht vorhanden ist.

ARTIKEL 7

Aussetzung der Auslieferung

Die Auslieferung kann, wenn der Verfolgte von einer Behörde des ersuchten Teils wegen einer anderen Straftat als derjenigen, welche die Auslieferung veranlassen soll, zur Untersuchung gezogen oder verurteilt worden ist, oder wenn er sich aus anderen Gründen in Haft befindet, unbeschadet alsbaldiger Entscheidung über das Auslieferungsersuchen, ausgesetzt werden, bis das Verfahren beendet, das Urteil vollstreckt, die Strafe endgültig erlassen oder die Haft vollzogen ist.

ARTIKEL 8

Mehrheit von Auslieferungsersuchen

(1) Haben mehrere Regierungen die Auslieferung nachgesucht, so hat der ersuchte Teil die Wahl, welchem Auslieferungsersuchen er den Vorzug geben will.

(2) Es besteht Einverständnis, dass die Auslieferung in Übereinstimmung mit den Interessen der Strafrechtspflege gewährt werden soll.

MADDE 9.

İade maksadile muvakkat tevkif

1.– Âkit Taraflar iade talebi yapılmadan evvel iadesi talep edilecek şahısları muvakkaten tevkif etmeyi taahhüt ederler. Ancak bunun için cürüm addedilen fiilin tasrihi suretile muvakkat tevkifin talep edilmesi ve bilhassa iade talebine esas olan cürmün hangi tarihte ve nerede yapılmış olduğunun bildirilmesi ve aynı zamanda kendisinden istenen tarafın salâhiyettar makamları kendi kanunları mucibince iade maksadile muvakkat tevkife karar vermiş olmaları şarttır. İade talebine verilen netiçe ve muvakkat tevkifin başladığı tarih isteyen taraf makamlarına bilâ teahhür bildirilecektir.

2.– Muvakkat tevkif talebi diplomasi yolile yapılacaktır.

3.— İade talepnamesi bu muahedede zikredilen vesikalarla birlikte kendisinden istenen tarafa tevkif gününden itibaren sekiz haftalık bir müddet zarfında tevdi edilmediği takdirde muvakkaten tevkif edilen şahıs tahliye edilebilecektir. Şayet muayyen bir halde bu mühlet kifayet etmezse, Âkit Taraflar, vukubulacak talep üzerine, salâhiyettar makamlar nezdinde tevkifin bir ay daha temdidi için teşebbüsat icrasını taahhüt ederler.

MADDE 10.

İadei mücrimin talebine esas olacak evrak

1.— İade talebi ile aynı zamanda iadesi istenen şahıs aleyhine, cürüm dolayısile, isteyen tarafın salâhiyettar makamı tarafından isdar edilmiş bir tevkif müzekkeresi veya aynı kuvveti haiz herhangi diğer bir vesika veya vacibüttenfiz tedibî bir hüküm ilâmı tevdi edilecektir.

2.— Mevzuubahis evraktan takip edilen şahsın hüviyeti delâili, kendisine isnat olunan fiiller, tatbiki icap edecek olan cezaî ahkâm veya iade talebinin tetkiki için lüzumlu olan sair malûmat vazihan müsteban olmayorsa isteyen taraf, talep üzerine, bu evraka bilâ teahhur mütemmim vesaik ilâve edecektir.

MADDE 11.

Tahsis prensipi

İade edilen şahıs kendisinden istenen tarafın

ARTIKEL 9

Vorläufige Auslieferungshaft

(1) Die vertragschliessenden Teile verpflichten sich, Personen, deren Auslieferung beantragt werden soll, schon vor Eingang des Ersuchens um Auslieferung in Haft zu nehmen, wenn dies unter Angabe des Tatbestandes, insbesondere der Zeit und des Ortes der Tat, welche die Auslieferung veranlassen soll, beantragt wird und die zuständigen Behörden des ersuchten Teiles auf Grund der gesetzlichen Bestimmungen die vorläufige Auslieferungshaft anordnen. Die Entscheidung über das Ersuchen, insbesondere der Zeitpunkt des Beginns der vorläufigen Auslieferungshaft, wird der Behörde, die sie beantragt hat, unverzüglich mitgeteilt.

(2) Das Ersuchen um die vorläufige Inhaftnahme wird auf diplomatischem Wege gestellt.

(3) Der Verfolgte kann freigelassen werden, wenn das Ersuchen um Auslieferung mit den vertragsmässig vorgeschriebenen Unterlagen nicht innerhalb einer Frist von acht Wochen seit dem Tage der Verhaftung bei dem ersuchten Teile gestellt wird. Ist im Einzelfalle die Innehaltung dieser Frist nicht möglich, so übernehmen die vertragschliessenden Teile die Verpflichtung, auf Ersuchen bei den zuständigen Behörden dahin zu wirken, dass die Dauer der vorläufigen Auslieferungshaft um einen Monat verlängert wird.

ARTIKEL 10

Unterlangen des Auslieferungsersuchens

(1) Mit dem Ersuchen um Auslieferung ist ein Haftbefehl oder eine gleichwertige Urkunde oder das vollstreckbare Straferkenntnis vorzulegen, die von einer zuständigen Behörde des ersuchenden Teiles wegen der Tat gegen den Verfolgten erlassen sind.

(2) Gehen aus den mitgeteilten Schriftstücken Nachweise zur Feststellung der Persönlichkeit des Verfolgten, der Tatbestand der ihm zur Last gelegten Handlung, der Wortlaut der zur Anwendung kommenden Strafbestimmungen oder andere Umstände, die zur Prüfung des Auslieferungsersuchens notwendig sind, nicht hinreichend hervor, so werden sie auf Ersuchen unverzüglich ergänzt.

ARTIKEL 11

Grundsatz der Spezialität

Der Ausgelieferte darf ohne Zustimmung des

muvafakatı olmaksızın iadeden evvel işlenmiş olan ve iade talebi ona müstenit bulunmayan bir cürüm dolayısile takip edilmeyecek, cezalandırılmayacak veya üçüncü bir devlete iade olunamayacaktır; keza, iadeden evveline ait herhangi diğer adlî bir sebep dolayısile mezkûr şahsin hürriyeti tahdit edilemiyecektir. Şu kadar ki tahliyesini takip eden ay zarfında isteyen tarafın ülkesini terketmemişse veya terk ettikten sonra oraya avdet etmiş veyahut üçüncü bir devlet tarafından tekrar iade edilmişse bu hüküm kabili tatbik değildir.

MADDE 12.

Transit suretile iade

1.— Âkit taraflardan her biri, bu muahede ahkâmı mucibince ne gibi ahvalde iadeyi kabul ve icra etmeye mecbur ise, üçüncü bir devlet tarafından diğer tarafa iade edilecek olan mücrimleri de ayni şerait altında o tarafa transit suretile iade etmeyi taahhüt eder.

2.— Transit suretile iadeye müteallik hükûmler birinci fıkrada istihdaf edilen şahısların deniz veya hava tarikile, Âkit taraflardan birinin bir deniz veya hava gemisi veya tayyaresi üzerinde nakline de tatbik edilecektir.

3.— Transit suretile iade, kendisinden istenen tarafın makamlarınca kendilerine en müsait olan tarzda icra olunacaktır.

MADDE 13.

İadenin ve transit suretile iadenin icrası

Âkit Taraflar, iadesi veya transit suretile iadesi icra edilecek ve istenen tarafın arazisi haricine çıkarılacak olan matlûp şahsı transiti deruhte eden üçüncü devletin hudut noktasına isal etmeyi taahhüt ederler. Hudut noktası mütekaddim bir itilâf ile tesbit edilecektir. Nakil deniz tarikile yapılacaksa iade edilecek şahıs kendisinden istenen tarafın irkâp vaki olacak limanına getirilecektir.

ersuchten Teiles weder wegen einer vor der Auslieferung begangenen Tat, für welche die Auslieferung nicht bewilligt ist, zur Untersuchung gezogen, bestraft oder an einen dritten Staat weitergeliefert noch aus einem sonstigen, vor der Auslieferung eingetretenen Rechtsgrund in seiner persönlichen Freiheit beschränkt werden, es sei denn, dass der Ausgelieferte das Gebiet der ersuchenden Regierung innerhalb eines Monats nach dem Tage seiner Freilassung nicht verlässt, oder dass er, nachdem er es verlassen hat, zurückgekehrt ist oder von einer dritten Regierung von neuem ausgeliefert wird.

ARTIKEL 12

Durchlieferung

(1) Die vertragschliessenden Teile verpflichten sich, straffällige Personen, die eine dritte Regierung dem anderen Teil ausgeliefert, durch ihr Gebiet durchzuliefern, wenn die Auslieferung nach den Bestimmungen des Vertrags von ihnen bewilligt werden müsste.

(2) Die Beförderung einer der im Abs. 1 bezeichneten Personen über die hohe See auf einem Schiff oder Luftfahrzeug eines der vertragschliessenden Teile steht einer Durchlieferung gleich.

(3) Die Durchlieferung wird von den Behörden des ersuchten Teiles in der Weise ausgeführt, die ihnen am geeignetsten erscheint.

ARTIKEL 13

Durchführung der Auslieferung und Durchlieferung

Die vertragschliessenden Teile verpflichten sich, den Verfolgten, dessen Auslieferung oder Durchlieferung durchzuführen ist, an den zu vereinbarenden Grenzort des für die Weiterlieferung in Betracht kommenden dritten Staates zu befördern, wenn er zu Lande aus dem Gebiete des ersuchten Teiles weitergeführt werden soll, oder an den Hafenort des ersuchten Teiles, wo die Einschiffung erfolgt, zu überführen, falls die Weiterführung zur See erfolgen soll.

Uçüncü Kısım

Eşya teslimi

MADDE 14.

Teslim edilecek eşya

Âkit Taraflar, kendisinden istenen taraf makamlarınca hiç bir mahzur görülmediği takdirde, birbirlerine aşağıda yazılı eşyayı teslim etmeği taahhüt ederler :

1.— Maznun veya ecnebi memleketlerde bulunan bir şeriki tarafından cürüm addedilen ve hakkında takibat icrasına sebep olan fiil dolayısile istihsal edilmiş olup aleyhinde esbabı sübutiyeden addedilebilecek olan ve maznunun nezdinde bulunan eşya veya bu kabil eşyanın bedeli ;

2.— Transit suretile iade edilecek maznun ile birlikte tesellüm edilen eşya.

MADDE 15.

Teslim şartları

Âkit Taraflar teslim edilen eşya üzerinde ahanın hukukuna ilişmemeği ve eşyanın teslimi esnasında buna dair bir kayıt serdedilmişse vukubulacak talep üzerine bunları derhal iade etmeği taahhüt ederler.

MADDE 16,

Teslimin icrası

Teslim, mümkûn mertebe, doğrudan doğruya veya transit suretile iade edilen mücrimle birlikte icra edilmek lâzımdır.

İadeye veya transit suretile iadeye cevaz olup ta bunlar maznunun firarı veya ölümü dolayısile yapılamıyacak olursa dahi teslim icra edilecektir.

Dritter Abschnitt

Herausgabe von Gegenständen

ARTIKEL 14

Der Herausgabe unterliegende Gegenstände

Die vertragschliessenden Teile verpflichten sich, soweit bei den zuständigen Behörden keine Bedenken bestehen herauszugeben :

1. Gegenstände im Besitze des Verfolgten, die als Beweismittel von Bedeutung sein können oder die er oder ein Teilnehmer im Ausland durch die strafbare Handlung, wegen deren er verfolgt wird, oder als Entgelt für solche Gegenstände erlangt hat;

2. Gegenstände, die bei einer Durchlieferung mit dem Verfolgten übernommen werden.

ARTIKEL 15

Bedingungen der Herausgabe

Die vertragschliessenden Teile verpflichten sich, die Rechte dritter Personen an den herausgegebenen Gegenständen unberührt zu lassen und die Gegenstände auf Verlangen unverzüglich zurückzugeben, falls bei der Übergabe ein entsprechender Vorbehalt gemacht worden ist.

ARTIKEL 16

Durchführung der Herausgabe

(1) Die Herausgabe soll möglichst gleichzeitig, mit der Übergabe des auszuliefernden oder durchzuliefernden Verfolgten geschehen.

(2) Die Herausgabe findet auch statt, wenn die Auslieferung oder Durchlieferung zulässig ist, aber nicht durchgeführt werden kann, weil der Verfolgte verstorben oder flüchtig ist.

Dördüncü Kısım

Cezaî ahvalde sair adlî yardımlar

MADDE 17.

Adlî tebliğat

1.— Âkit Taraflar ceza muhakemeleri usulüne müteallik her türlü evrakın ve hassatan celpnamelerin tebliğini taahhüt ederler.

2.— Bir celpname tebliğ edilince, kendisinden istenen taraf makamları celbi matlûp şahsa celpname hükmüne uymağı kabul edip etmediğini beyan ettirecek ve bu ifadeyi isteyen tarafa bildireceklerdir.

3.— Kendisinden istenen taraf makamlarınca tebliğ edilmiş bir celpname üzerine isteyen taraf makamları önüne çıkmağı kabul eden şahit veya ehli hibre, tâbiiyeti ne olursa olsun takibata sebep olan cürümde veya celbedilen şahsın kendisinden istenen taraf arazisini terketmesinden evvel işlenmiş olan sair bir cürümde fail, şeriki cürüm, yatak ve cürmün ikamından sonra yardım tarikile şeriki cürüm sıfatlarile takibata veya cezaya uğratılamayacağı gibi yine evveline ait herhangi sair bir adlî sebep dolayısile de şahsî hürriyetinde tahdide tâbi olmıyacaktır. Yalnız celbedilen şahıs istimaının hitamından ve memleketten çıkmak mümkûn olduğu günden itibaren bir hafta zarfında isteyen tarafın arazisini terketmediği takdirde bu hükûm cari olmaz.

MADDE 18.

İstintak muameleleri

Âkit Taraflar istintak muamelelerini ve hassatan mücrimlerin, şahitlerin ve ehli hibrenin istimaı, taharriyat, haciz ve mahallinde tahkikat ve müşahedat icrası muamelelerini yapmağı taahhüt ederler.

MADDE 19.

Yardımın reddini mucip olacak sebepler

1.— 17 ve 18 inci maddelerde mevzuubahs

Vierter Abschnitt

Sonstige Rechtshilfe in Strafsachen

ARTIKEL 17

Zustellungen

(1) Die vertragschliessenden Teile verpflichten sich, die ein Strafverfahren betreffenden Schriftstücke, insbesondere auch Ladungen, zuzustellen.

(2) Wird eine Ladung zugestellt, werden die Behörden des ersuchten Teiles eine Erklärung des Geladenen herbeiführen, ob er der Ladung Folge leisten will, und diese Erklärung dem ersuchenden Teil zur Kenntnis bringen.

(3) Ein Zeuge oder Sachverständiger, der auf eine durch die Behörden des ersuchten Teiles ihm zugestellte Ladung vor den Behörden des ersuchenden Teiles freiwillig erscheint, darf, ohne Rücksicht auf seine Staatsangehörigkeit, weder wegen Täterschaft, Teilnahme, Hehlerei oder Begünstigung bei der den Gegenstand der Untersuchung bildenden oder einer anderen vor der Ausreise der geladenen Person aus dem Gebiete des ersuchten Teiles begangenen Straftat verfolgt oder bestraft noch aus einem sonstigen vorher eingetretenen Rechtsgrund in seiner persönlichen Freiheit beschränkt werden, es sei denn, dass die geladene Person innerhalb einer Woche nach dem Tage, an dem sie entlassen und die Ausreise möglich ist, das Gebiet des ersuchenden Teiles nicht verlässt.

ARTIKEL 18

Untersuchungshandlungen

Die vertragschliessenden Teile verpflichten sich, Untersuchungshandlungen, insbesondere die Vernehmung von Beschuldigten, Zeugen und Sachverständigen, Durchsuchungen und Beschlagnahmen sowie die Einnahme des richterlichen Augenscheins vorzunehmen.

ARTIKEL 19

Ausnahmen von der Pflicht zur Leistung der Rechtshilfe

(1) Die Verpflichtung zur Leistung der Rechts-

olan yardım aşağıdaki hallerde reddedilebilecektir :

İade talebine esas olan cezaî takibatta, talep edilen şahsın iadesi 3, 4, 5 veya 6 ncı maddeler mucibince reddedilebilirse veya bu takibat kendisinden istenen taraf tebaasından olup isteyen taraf arazisi haricinde bulunan biri aleyhine müteveccih bulunursa veyahut kendisinden istenen taraf işbu yardımın icrasını hukuku hükümranisini veya emniyetini muhil telâkki ederse ;

2.— Celpname, celbedilen şahsı ademi icabet halinde zecrî tedbirlerle veya sair zararlarla tehdit ederse celpnamenin tebligi keza reddedilebilecektir.

MADDE 20.

Adlî yardımın icrası

Âkit Taraflar, 17 ve 18 inci maddelerde münderiç adlî yardımı kendisinden istenen tarafın bu kabil ceza işlerini yapmaya kanunen salâhiyettar olan makamlarına o işlerin yapılması için muayyen olan şekilde ve icabında zecrî tedbirlerle ve kendi kanunlarına tebaan yaptırmayı taahhüt ederler.

Beşinci kısım

Mahkûmiyetlerin tebliği

MADDE 21.

1.— Âkit Taraflar, iki taraftan birinin makamlarınca diğer tarafın tebaaları aleyhine isdar edilmiş olup kat'iyet kesbetmiş bulunan mahkûmiyet hükümlerini birbirlerine mütekabilen tebliğ etmeği taahhüt ederler. Şayet mahkûmiyetler adlî sicile kaydediliyorsa, Âkit Taraflar mahkûmiyet hükmünü veren makamların mensup olduğu taraf nizamları mucibince adlî sicile kaydedilen mahkûmiyetleri birbirlerine teblig edeceklerdir. Siyasî cürümlere ait mahkümiyetler teblig edilmeyecektir.

2.— Teblig, mahkûmiyet, ilâmının bir sureti veya bir adlî sicil varakası gönderilmek suretile yapılacaktır. Bunların teatisi Ankarada Türkiye Adliye Vekâleti ve Berlinde Alman Reich Adliye Nezareti marifetlerile icra edilecektir.

hilfe nach Artikel 17 und 18 besteht nicht, wenn in dem Strafverfahren, für das sie geleistet werden soll, eine Auslieferung des Verfolgten nach Artikel 3, 4, 5 oder 6 unzulässig sein würde, oder wenn das Strafverfahren sich gegen einen Angehörigen des ersuchten Teiles richtet, der sich ausserhalb des Gebietes des ersuchenden Teiles befindet, oder wenn der ersuchte Teil die Leistung der Rechtshilfe für geeignet hält, seine Hoheitsrechte oder seine Sicherheit zu beeinträchtigen.

(2) Das Ersuchen um Zustellung einer Ladung kann auch dann abgelehnt werden, wenn dem Geladenen für den Fall seines Ausbleibens Zwangsmassnahmen oder sonstige Nachteile angedroht werden.

ARTIKEL 20

Ausführung der Rechtshilfe

Die vertragschliessenden Teile verpflichten sich, die Ersuchen um Rechtshilfe nach Artikel 17 und 18 nach Massgabe ihrer Gesetze von den Behörden des ersuchten Teiles, die nach dessen Gesetzen für gleichartige Amtshandlungen in eigenen Strafsachen zuständig sind, in den für diese Amtshandlungen vorgeschriebenen Formen und mit den entsprechenden Zwangsmassnahmen erledigen zu lassen.

Fünfter Abschnitt

Mitteilung von Verurteilungen

ARTIKEL 21

(1) Die vertragschliessenden Teile verpflichten sich, einander von den rechtskräftigen auf Strafe lautenden Entscheidungen Mitteilung zu machen, die von den Behörden des einen Teiles gegen Angehörige des anderen Teiles erlassen werden. Werden bei den vertragschliessenden Teilen Strafregister geführt, so werden die Verurteilungen mitgeteilt, die nach den Vorschriften des Teiles, dessen Behörden sie ausgesprochen haben, in das Strafregister aufzunehmen sind. Verurteilungen wegen politischer Taten werden nicht mitgeteilt.

(2) Die Mitteilung geschieht dadurch, dass eine Abschrift der auf Strafe lautenden Entscheidung oder der dem Strafregister zugehenden Nachricht übersandt wird. Der Austausch wird durch den Reichsminister der Justiz in Berlin und das Türkische Justizministerium in Ankara vermittelt.

Altıncı Kısım

Nihaî hükümler

MADDE 22.

Yardım masrafları

1.— Bu Muahedenamenin ahkâmına tevfikan yapılacak yardım talepleri tetkikinin ve yardımın icrasının resmî makamlara tahmil edeceği masraflar kendisinden istenen tarafa ait olacaktır.

2.— Transit suretile yapılan iadenin, deniz tarikile vukubulan naklin veya ehlihibre istimaına müteallik bir talebin mucip olacağı masrafları isteyen taraf iade edecektir.

MADDE 23.

Tercüme ve tasdik

1.— Cezaî yardım talepnameleri ve bunların merbutatı kendisinden istenen tarafın lisanında yazılmamış olduğu takdirde bu tarafın lisanında yazılmış ve isteyen tarafın diplomasi veya konsolosluk memurlarından biri veya isteyen ve kendisinden istenen taraflardan birinin yeminli bir tercümanı tarafından aslına mutabakatı tasdik edilmiş bir tercüme ile birlikte verilecektir.

2.— 21 inci maddede mevzuubahs olan tebligler için tercümeye lüzum yoktur.

3.— Yardım taleplerine merbut evrak, hilâfına bir itilâf olmadıkça, kendisinden istenen tarafın salâhiyettar diploması veya konsolosluk makamları tarafından tasdik edilmiş olmak lâzımdır.

MADDE 24.

Muahedenin tasdiki mer'iyete girmesi ve feshi

1.— Bu muahede her iki metni de aynı kıymeti haiz olmak üzere türkçe ve almanca lisanlarile yazılmıştır. Muahede tasdik edilecek ve tasdiknameleri mümkün olduğu kadar sür'atle Ankarada teati edilecektir.

Sechster Abschnitt

Schlussbestimmungen

ARTIKEL 22

Kosten der Rechtshilfe

(1) Die den Behörden des ersuchten Teils durch Prüfung der Ersuchen und Gewährung der Rechtshilfe nach den Bestimmungen dieses Vertrags erwachsenden Kosten werden von dem ersuchten Teil getragen.

(2) Die Kosten, die aus Anlass einer Durchlieferung, einer Beförderung über die See oder durch ein Ersuchen um Gutachten von Sachverständigen entstehen, werden von dem ersuchenden Teile ersetzt.

AKTIKEL 23

Übersetzungen und Beglaubigungen

(1) Die Ersuchen um Rechtshilfe und deren Anlagen müssen, soweit sie nicht in der Sprache des ersuchten Teiles ausgefertigt sind, von einer diplomatisch oder konsularisch oder durch einen vereidigten Dolmetscher des ersuchenden oder ersuchten Teiles beglaubigten Übersetzung in die Sprache des ersuchten Teiles begleitet sein.

(2) Der Beifügung einer Übersetzung bedarf es nicht, soweit es sich um Mitteilungen nach Artikel 21 handelt.

(3) Die Unterlagen der Ersuchen um Rechtshilfe müssen, soweit nicht anderes vereinbart ist, von den zuständigen diplomatischen oder konsularischen Behörden des ersuchenden Teiles beblaubigt sein.

ARTIKEL 24

Bestätigung, Inkrafttreten und Kündigung

(1) Dieser Vertrag soll in Deutscher und Türkischer Sprache ausgefertigt werden. Beide Ausfertigungen sind gleichwertig. Der Vertrag soll bestätigt und die Bestätigungsurkunden sollen sobald wie möglich in Ankara ausgetauscht werden.

2.— Muahede, tasdiknamelerin teati edildiği günün hitamından bir ay sonra meriyete girecektir.

3.— Muahede Âkitlerden biri tarafından fesh edildiği günün hitamından itibaren altı ay müddetle mer'i kalacaktır.

Yukarıdaki ahkâmı tasdik etmek üzere murahhaslar bu Muahedenameyi imzalamışlardır.

Berlinde 3 Eylûl 1930 tarihinde iki nüsha olarak tanzim edilmiştir,

M. NUMAN **BERNHARD W. von BÜLOW**

WOLFGANG METTGENBERG

(2) Der Vertrag tritt einen Monat nach Ablauf des Tages, an dem der Austauch der Bestätigungsurkunden stattgefunden hat, in Kraft.

(3) Er bleibt in Geltung bis zum Ablauf von 6 Monaten nach Ablauf des Tages, an dem er von einem der beiden Teile gekündigt wird.

Zu Urkund dessen haben die Bevollmächtigten diesen Vertrag unterzeichnet.

Ausgefertigt in doppelter Urschrift in Berlin am 3. September 1930.

M. NUMAN **BERNHARD W. von BÜLOW**

WOLFGANG METTGENBERG

Nihaî Protokol

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti ile Almanya Devleti arasında 3 Eylûl 1930 tarihli iadei mücrimin muahedenamesi imza edilirken her iki taraf murahhasları aşağıdaki hükümleri kararlaştırmışlardır:

8 İNCİ MADDEYE MÜTEFERRİAN

Akit Taraflar iade talebini kabul edecekleri memleketin intihabında, tedibî adaletin menfaatleri namına, iade edilecek şahsın kendi tebaasından olduğu devleti tercih etmek prensipinden mülhem olacaklarını beyan etmekte müttehittirler.

21 İNCİ MADDEYE MÜTEFERRİAN

Mahkûmiyetlerin tebligi üçer ay fasıla ile vuku bulacaktır.

Berlınde, 3 Eylûl 1930

M. NUMAN **BERNHARD W. von BÜLOW**

WOLFGANG METTGENBERG

Schlussprotokoll

Im Augenblick der Unterzeichnung des Auslieferungsvertrags vom 3. September 1930 zwischen dem Deutschen Reich und der Türkischen Republik stellen die unterzeichneten Bewollmächtigten namens ihrer Regierungen Einverständnis über folgendes fest:

ZU ARTIKEL 8

Im Interesse der Strafrechtspflege soll bei der Wahl des Staates, dem die Auslieferung gewährt wird, grundsätzlich dem Staat der Vorzug gegeben werden, dessen Angehöriger der Verfolgte ist.

ZU ARTIKEL 21

Die Mitteilung der Verurteilungen erfolgt in Zwischenräumen von drei Monaten.

Berlin, den 3. September 1930.

M. NUMAN **BERNHARD W. von BÜLOW**

WOLFGANG METTGENBERG

Türkiye ile Yunanistan
arasında
İkamet, Ticaret ve Seyrisefain Mukavelenamesi

Convention d'Etablissement, de Commerce et de Navigation
entre
la Turquie et la Grèce

Bir taraftan,

TÜRKİYE REİSİCÜMHURU,

Diğer taraftan,

YUNANİSTAN REİSİCÜMHURU,

İki memleket arasındaki iktisadî münasebetleri inkişaf ettirmek arzusunda olduklarından bu maksatla bir İkamet, Ticaret ve Seyrisefain Mukavelesi aktine karar vermişler ve murahhasları olmak üzere:

TÜRKİYE REİSİCÜMHURU:

Hariciye Vekili TEVFİK RÜŞTÜ,
Nafia Vekili ZEKÂİ,
İktisat Vekili MUSTAFA ŞEREF,

Hariciye Müsteşarı MENEMENLİ NUMAN Beyleri;

ve

YUNANİSTAN REİSİCÜMHURU:

Nazırlar Heyeti İkinci Reisi ve Hariciye Nazırı Mösyö ANDRÉ MİHALAKOPOULOS,
Fevkalâde Murahhas ve Orta Elçi Mösyö S. POLYCHRONİADİS'i
tayin eylemişlerdir.

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE TURQUE
et d'une part,

LE PRÉSIDENT
DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE HELLÉNIQUE
d'autre part,

animés du désir de développer les relations économiques entre les deux pays, ont résolu de conclure, à cet effet, une Convention d'Etablissement, de Commerce et de Navigation et ont nommé leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE TURQUE:

TEVFIK RÜŞTÜ Bey, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères;
ZEKÂI Bey, Ministre des Travaux Publics;
MUSTAFA ŞEREF Bey, Ministre de l'Economie Nationale;
MENEMENLI NUMAN Bey, Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères;

et

LE PRÉSIDENT
DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE HELLÉNIQUE

M. ANDRÉ MICHALACOPOULOS, Vice-Président du Conseil et Ministre des Affaires Etrangères;
M. SP. POLYCHRONIADİS, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire.

Müşarünileyhler mütekabil salâhiyetnamelerini birbirlerine tebliğ edip bunları usulüne muvafık ve mutebe r bularak aşağıdaki hükümleri kararlaştırmışlardır.

MADDE 1.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan her birinin tebaaları, diğer tarafın ülkesine, memleketin kanun ve nizamlarına riayet ederek mahallî tebaaların veya ecnebiler için hususî ahkâm varsa en ziyade müsaadeye mazhar millet tebaalarının tâbi oldukları veya olacakları, herhangi mahiyette olursa olsun, takyitlerden başkalarına tâbi tutulmaksızın, maazalik ecnebiler hakkındaki zabıta ahkâmına halel gelmeksizin, serbestçe girebilecekler, orada seyahat, ikamet edebilecekler ve yerleşebilecekler, veyahut orayı her vakit terkedebileceklerdir.

Bununla beraber şurası mukarrerdir ki yukarıdaki ahkâm, muhacereti bir kanun ile tanzim etmek hususunda yüksek Âkit taraflardan her birine tanınmış olan hakkı aslâ ihlâl etmez.

MADDE 2.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan her biri, gerek kanunî bir hüküm neticesinde, gerek ahlâkî ve sıhhî zabıta ve dilencilik hakkındaki kanun ve nizamlara tevfikan, gerek Devletin dahilî ve haricî emniyetine müteallik esbap dolayısile diğer tarafın tebaalarına memleketinde yerleşmeği ve oturmağı ferdî tedabir ile menetmek ve bunları yukarda zikredilen sebeplerden dolayı memleketinden ihraç eylemek hakkını muhafaza eder.

Diğer taraf, bu suretle ihraç edilmiş olan tebaalarile ailelerinin, tâbiiyetleri salâhiyettar Konsolos tarafından tasdik edilmiş olduğu takdirde yeniden memleketine kabul etmeği taahhüt eyler. Bu hüküm siyasî esbaptan dolayı istenmyen şahıslara tatbik edilmez.

MADDE 3.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan her birinin tebaaları, diğerinin ülkesinde, ihraz veya tasarrufu bu Yüksek Âkit Tarafın kanunlarile en ziyade müsaadeye mazhar memleket tebaalarına müsaade olunmuş veya olunacak olan her nevi menkul ve gayri malları ihraz ve tasarruf etmek hususunda tam serbestiye malik olacaklardır. Onlar diğer Yüksek Âkit Taraf tebaaları hakkında tayin edilmiş veya edilecek olan şeraitin aynına tâbi olarak bu malları satma, değiştirme bağışlama, evlenme, vasiyet suretile veya herhangi diğer bir suretle elden çıkarabilecekler veya veraset tarikile ihraz edebileceklerdir.

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs trouvés en bonne et due forme sont convenus des dispositions ci-après:

ARTICLE 1.

Les ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes pourront, en observant les lois et règlements du pays, entrer librement, voyager, séjourner et s'établir dans le territoire de l'Autre, ou l'abandonner en tout temps sans être soumis à des restrictions, de quelque nature qu'elles soient, autres que celles auxquelles sont ou seraient soumis les nationaux ou, s'il existe des dispositions spéciales pour les étrangers, les ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée, sans préjudice, toutefois, des prescriptions de police concernant les étrangers.

Il est, toutefois, entendu que les dispositions ci-dessus ne portent aucune atteinte au droit reconnu à chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes de réglementer par une loi d'immigration.

ARTICLE 2.

Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes se réserve le droit d'interdire par mesures individuelles, soit à la suite d'une sentence légale, soit d'après les lois ou règlements sur la police des mœurs, la police sanitaire et la mendicité, soit pour des motifs de sûreté intérieure ou extérieure de l'Etat, aux ressortissants de l'autre Partie de s'établir ou de séjourner sur son territoire et de les expulser pour les motifs ci-dessus mentionnés.

L'autre Partie s'engage à accueillir de nouveau ses ressortissants et leurs familles ainsi expulsés si leur nationalité est certifiée par le consul compétent. Cette disposition ne s'applique pas aux personnes indésirables pour des raisons politiques.

ARTICLE 3.

Les ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes auront, dans le territoire de l'Autre, la liberté complète d'acquérir et de posséder toute sorte de biens mobiliers et immobiliers dont l'acquisition ou la possession est ou sera permise par les lois de l'autre Haute Partie Contractante aux ressortissants du pays le plus favorisé. Ils pourront en disposer par vente, échange, donation, mariage, testament ou de toute autre manière ou les acquérir par voie de succession sous les mêmes conditions que celles qui sont ou seront établies en ce qui concerne les ressortissants de l'autre Haute Partie Contractante.

Onlar yukardaki fıkrada derpiş edilen ahvalin hiç birinde, mahallî tebaalara tatbik edilen veya edilecek olan, herhangi neviden olursa olsun, vergi, resim ve mükellefiyetlerden başkalarına veya daha ağırlarına tâbi tutulmıyacaklardır.

Kezalik onların, memleketin kanun ve nizamlarına uyarak mallarını ve alelûmum emtialarını serbestçe ihraç etmelerine de müsaade olunacaktır. Bu hususta onlar diğer Yüksek Âkit Taraf tebaalarının mümasıl ahvalde tâbi bulunacakları takyitten başka hiç bir takyide ve resimlerden başka veya daha ağır hiç bir resme tâbi tutulmıyacaklardır.

MADDE 4.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan birinin tebaaları, diğer tarafın ülkesinde mer'i kanunlara uymak şartile o ülkede ticaretlerini ya bizzat veya istihdamlarını münasip görecekleri adamlar vasıtasile yapabileceklerdir.

Ticaret, seyrisefain ve san'ata, meslek ve hirfetler icrasına veya herhangi neviden bir iştigale müteallik bilcümle hususlarda Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan birinin başka bir ecnebi memleketin gemilerine ve vatandaş veya tebaalarına bahşetmiş olduğu veya ileride bahşedeceği, imtiyaz, müsaade veya muafiyetlerin ayni zamanda ve talebe hacet kalmaksızın, sartsız ve tavizsiz olarak, diğer tarafın gemilerine ve tebaalarına teşmil edileceğini Yüksek Âkit Taraflar kararlaştırmışlardır; iki tarafın bu hususdaki fikiri yekdiğerine mütekabilen en ziyade müsaadeye mazhar ecnebi memleketle müsavat temin etmektir.

Bununla beraber, Yüksek Âkit Taraflar, kanunlar ve nizamnamelerle, seyyar sanayii, ayak satıcılığını ve münasip görecekleri diğer hirfet ve meslekleri kendi tebaalarına hasredebileceklerdir.

MADDE 5.

Merkezi Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan birinin ülkesinde olan ve orada işbu memleketin kanunlarına tevfikan usulü daisesinde mevcudiyeti bulunan hisse senetli şirketlerle - sınaî ve malî şirketler ve sigorta ve nakliyat kumpanyaları dahil olmak üzere-sair ticarî şirketler, diğer tarafça usulü dairesinde mevcudiyeti haiz tanınacaklardır.

Mezkûr şirketler diğer memleketin mer'i bulunan veya meriyete konulacak olan kanun ve nizamlarına tâbi olarak, ve eğer bu memleketin kanunî mevzuatı ruhsat istihsali mecburiyetini derpiş ediyorsa bu ruh-

Ils ne pourront être assujettis, dans aucun des cas prévus à l'alinéa précédent, à des impôts, taxes ou charges, de quelque nature que ce soit, autres ou plus élevés que ceux qui sont ou seront appliqués aux nationaux.

Il leur sera également permis d'exporter, en se conformant aux lois et règlements du pays, librement leurs biens et leurs marchandises en général. Ils ne seront assujettis, à cet effet, à aucune autre restriction ni à aucun droit autre ou plus élevé que ceux auquels seraient soumis dans les circonstances identiques les ressortissants de l'autre Haute Partie Contractante.

ARTICLE 4.

Les ressortissants de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes pourront, à condition de se conformer aux lois en vigueur dans le territiore de l'Autre, y exercer leur commerce soit en personne, soit par l'entremise des agents dont il leur semblera bon de se servir.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes sont convenues que, dans tout ce qui se rapporte au commerce, à la navigation et à l'industrie, à l'exercice des professions ou métiers ou d'une occupation de n'importe quelle espèce, les privilèges, faveurs ou immunités que l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes a déjà accordés ou accordera ultérieurement aux navires et citoyens ou sujets d'un autre pays étranger seront étendus, simultanément et sans demande, condition on compensation, aux navires et ressortissants de l'Autre; leur intention étant de s'assurer réciproquement à cet égard le pied d'égalité avec le pays étranger le plus favorisé.

Toutefois, il est bien entendu, que les Hautes Parties Contractantes pourront réserver à leurs propres nationaux, en vertu des lois et règlements, les industries ambulantes, le colportage, ainsi que tout autre métier ou profession qu'Elles jugeront opportun.

ARTICLE 5.

Les sociétés par actions et autres sociétés commerciales y compris les sociétés industrielles, financières, les compagnies d'assurances et de transport qui ont leur siège sur le territoire de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes et qui y existent régulièrement, d'après les lois de cette dernière, seront reconnues par l'autre Partie comme existant régulièrement.

Lesdites sociétés pourront, en se soumettant aux lois et règlements de l'autre Pays qui sont ou seront en vigueur et lorsque la législation de celui-ci pré-

satın istihsalinden sonra, o ülkede yerleşebilecekler, ve filyaller, şubeler veya acenteler ihdas ve müddei ve müddeialeyh sıfatile mahkemelere müracaat edebileceklerdir.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan her biri, kendi memleketinde, diğer bütün memleketlerin şirketlerine umumiyetle müsaade edilen bir faaliyeti icra eden şirketlerin yerleşmesine salifüzzikir ruhsat dolayısile mania ihdas etmemeğe muvafakat eder.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan birinin kanunî mevzuatı dairesinde teşekkül etmiş olan mezkûr şirketlerin diğerinin ülkesinde icra edilecek olan faaliyeti işbu diğer tarafın kanun ve nizamlarına tâbi olacaktır.

Bu şirketler, ikinci memlekette, mal, hak ve menfaatlerinin kanunî ve adlî himayesine müteallik bütün hususlarda, yerli şirketlere yapılan muamelenin aynından müstefit olacaklardır. Bundan başka, bunlar, mütekabiliyet şartile, mahkeme masarifini müemmin kefalet akçesinden muaf tutulacaklardır.

Diğer cihetten, Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan her birinin, şirketleri, diğer tarafın ülkesinde, memleketin kanunlarına uyarak ve bunlarda derpiş edilmiş olan takyitler kaydı ihtirazisi altında, şirketin işlemesi için lüzumlu olan her nevi menkul ve gayri menkul malları ihraz edebileceklerdir; şu kadar ki gayri menkul ihrazı şirketin gayesini teşkil etmemesi meşruttur.

MADDE 6.

Yukarıki maddede istihdaf edilen şirketlerle filyalleri, şubeleri ve acenteleri üksek Âkit Tarafların mütekabil ülkelerinde resim, harç ve vergiler hususlarında - ecnebi şirketlerin ruhsat ve tescil vesikaları istihsaline ait harç ve mükellefiyetler müstesna olmak üzere - ayni mahiyetteki yerli şirketlere tahmil edilen malî mükellefiyetten daha ağırına tâbi tutulmıyacaklardır.

Maamafih bu hüküm gerek Devlet tarafından kurulmuş olan müesseselere, gerek umumî bir hizmetin imtiyazına sahip olanlara bahşedilen vergi muafiyetlerini mutalebe etmek için Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan biri canibinden dermevan edilemiyecektir.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan her biri, sermaye, irat veya kazanç üzerinden hesap edilen vergilere müteallik hususlarda, diğer tarafın şirketlerile, şube, filyal veya acentelerini, vergilerin mahiyetine göre, ancak bunların sermayelerinin kendi ülkesinde mevzu kısmı üzerinden ve bu ülkede tasarruf ettikleri mallar, tedavül eden esham ve tahvilât, elde ettikleri kazançlar ve yaptıkları muameleler itibarile resme tâbi tutacaklardır.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan birinin mezkûr şirketleri, esasî nizamnamelerinin istihdaf ettiği başlıca muamelelerini, diğer Yüksek Âkit Tarafın ülkesinde,

voit l'obligation d'une autorisation, après l'obtention de cette autorisation, s'établir sur le territoire de ce Pays, y créer des filiales, succursales ou agences et y ester en justice comme demandeur ou défendeur.

Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes consent à ne pas établir, par le moyen de cette autorisation, une entrave à l'établissement des sociétés exerçant une activité généralement permise chez Elle aux sociétés de tous autres pays.

L'activité desdites sociétés constituées sous la législation de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes, en tant qu'elle s'exerce sur le territoire de l'Autre, sera soumise aux lois et règlements de celle-ci.

Pour tout ce qui concerne la protection légale et judiciaire de leurs biens, droits et intérêts, elles jouiront dans l'autre Pays du même traitement que les sociétés nationales. Elles seront, en outre, dispensées, à charge de réciprocité, de la caution *judicatum solvi*.

D'autre part, en se soumettant aux lois et sous réserve des restrictions prévues par la législation du pays, les sociétés de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes pourront acquérir, sur le territoire de l'Autre, toute espèce de biens meubles et immeubles nécessaires au fonctionnement de la société, étant entendu qu'en ce qui concerne les immeubles, l'acquisition ne doit pas être l'objet même de la société.

ARTICLE 6.

Les sociétés visées dans l'article précédent, ainsi que leurs filiales, succursales et agences ne seront pas soumises sur les territoires respectifs des Hautes Parties Contractantes, en ce qui concerne les droits, taxes et impôts, à une charge fiscale plus élevée que celle supportée par les sociétés nationales de même nature, sauf les taxes et charges afférentes à l'obtention des actes d'autorisation et d'enregistrement des sociétés étrangères.

Toutefois, cette disposition ne pourra être invoquée par une des Hautes Parties Contractantes pour demander le bénéfice des exonérations d'impôts accordées, soit à des établissements fondés par l'Etat, soit à des concessionnaires d'un service public.

En ce qui concerne les impôts calculés sur le capital, les revenus ou bénéfices, chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes ne taxera les sociétés, succursales, filiales ou agences de l'Autre, selon la nature des impôts, qu'à raison de la part d'actif social qu'elles ont investi sur son territoire, des biens qu'elles y possèdent, des titres qui y circulent, des bénéfices qu'elles y réalisent et des affaires qu'elles y pratiquent.

Les dites sociétés de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes ne pourront pas concentrer leurs opé-

bu tarafın tâbiiyetini talep ve iktisap etmeksizin, temerküz ettiremiyeceklerdir. Merkezleri mensup oldukları memlekette bulunan ecnebi bankaların filyal ve şubeleri bundan evvelki fıkrada müstahdef değildir.

MADDE 7.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan her birinin tebaaları diğerin ülkesinde, şahısları ve malları için, kezalik her nevi ticaret, san'at, hırfet ve meslekin icrası dolayısile, mahallî tebaalardan cibayet edilenlerden başka veya daha ağır herhangi mahiyette olursa olsun, hiç bir vergi, resim veya teklif tediyesile mükellef olmıyacaklardır.

Bununla beraber, ikamet resimlerile zabıta muamelelerinin ifasına müteallik resimler hususunda Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan her birinin tebaaları en ziyade müsaadeye mazhar millet tebaalarına bahşedilen muameleden müstefit olacaklardır.

MADDE 8.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan birinin tebaaları, diğerinin ülkesnide, mahallî tebaalara tahmil edilmiş olan şartlar, takyitler ve harçlardan başkalarına tâbi olmaksızın, haklarını takip ve müdafaa etmek üzere serbestçe mahkemelere müracaat etmek hakkına malik olacaklar ve bu mahallî tebaa gibi, bütün davalarda, avukatlarını, veya ajanlarını mevzuubahs ülkelerin kanunları mucibince bu mesleklere kabul edilmiş kimseler arasından intihap eylemek serbestisinden istifade edeceklerdir.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan her birinin tebaaları, diğerinin ülkesinde, mütekabiliyet şartile, adlî muzaharetten ve mahkeme masarifini müemmin kefalet akçesi muafiyetinden müstefit olacaklardır.

MADDE 9.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan her birinin tebaaları, diğer taraf ülkesinde, sulh zamanında olduğu gibi harp zamanında da, hem orduda, bahriyede ve hava kuvvetlerinde, hem de millî muhafız ve milis kıtaatında herhangi mecburî bir askerî hizmet ve mütekabil kanunlarda tahsisen derpiş edilen istisnalar mahfuz kalmak şartile, herhangi adlî, idarî ve beledî bir memuriyet ifasından muaf olacaklardır. Bunlar böyle bir hizmete veya memuriyetin ifasına muadil olmak üzere vazedilecek herhangi, naktî veya aynî, tekliften de müstesna olacaklardır.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan birinin tebaaları ve şirketleri diğer Yüksek Âkit Tarafın tebaalarına ve

rations principales visées par leurs statuts sur le territoire de l'autre Haute Partie Contractante sans avoir demandé et acquis la nationalité de cette dernière. Les filiales et succursales des Banques Etrangères ayant leur siège central dans le pays dont elles relèvent ne sont pas visées par l'alinéa précédent.

ARTICLE 7.

Les ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes n'auront à payer, sur le territoire de l'Autre, pour leurs personnes et leurs biens, ainsi que pour l'exercice de toute sorte de commerce, industrie, métier et profession, aucun impôt, taxe ou charge, de quelque nature que ce soit, autres ou plus élevés que ceux perçus des nationaux.

Néanmoins, en ce qui concerne les taxes de séjour, ainsi que les taxes afférentes à l'accomplissement des formalités de police, les ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes jouiront du traitement accordé aux ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée.

ARTICLE 8.

Les ressortissants de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes auront, dans le territoire de l'Autre, libre accès aux tribunaux aux fins de poursuivre et défendre leurs droits, sans autres conditions, restrictions ou taxes autres que celles imposées aux nationaux et jouiront, comme ceux-ci, de la liberté de choisir, dans tous les procès, leurs avocats, avoués ou agents parmi les personnes admises à l'exercice de ces professions selon les lois des territoires en question.

Les ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes jouiront, à charge de réciprocité, sur le territoire de l'autre, de l'assistance judiciaire et de l'exemption de la caution *judicatum solvi*.

ARTICLE 9.

Les ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes, dans les territoires de l'autre, seront exempts, en temps de paix comme en temps de guerre, de tout service militaire obligatoire aussi bien dans l'armée de terre, la marine ou les forces aériennes que dans la garde ou la milice nationale, et, sous réserve des exceptions spécifiques prévues par les lois respectives, de l'exercice de n'importe quelles fonctions judiciaires, administratives ou municipales. Ils seront également exemptés de toute contribution, soit en argent, soit en nature, imposée à titre d'équivalent pour tels services ou pour l'exercice de telles fonctions.

şirketleri tahmil edilebilecek olan askerî ve mülkî istimvallerden başkasına diğer taraf ülkesinde hiç bir veçhile tâbi kılınmıyacaklardır. Bunlar, mezkûr istimvallerin tatbikı usulüne ve tazminine ait hususlarda aynile mahallî tebaalar gibi mahallî kanunların hükmüne tâbi bulunacaklardır.

Les ressortissants et les sociétés de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes, dans les territoires de l'Autre, ne seront, en aucun cas, assujettis à des réquisitions militaires ou civiles autres que celles qui pourraient être imposées aux ressortissants ou sociétés de l'autre Haute Partie Contractante. En ce qui concerne la procédure et l'indemnisation desdites réquisitions, ils seront soumis à la législation locale, au même titre que les nationaux.

MADDE 10.

Menşei Türkiye Cümhuriyeti ülkesi olan tabiî veya mamul müstahsallar Yunanistan Cümhuriyeti ülkesine ithal olundukları zaman gümrük resimleri, munzam resimler ve tezyit emsali veya - oktruva dahil olmak üzere - diğer herhangi resim veya mükellefiyet hususlarında en ziyade müsaadeye mazhar memleketin - mıntakavî tesmiyeleri ne olursa olsun - mümasil müstahsallarına bahşedilen veya ileride edilebilecek olan muameleden daha az müsait bir muameleye tâbi tutulmıyacaklardır.

Aynile menşei Yunanistan Cümhuriyeti ülkesi olan tabiî veya mamul müstahsallar Türkiye Cümhuriyeti ülkesine ithal olundukları zaman, gümrük resimleri, munzam resimler ve tezyit emsali veya - oktruva dahil olmak üzere - diğer herhangi resim veya mükellefiyet hususlarında en ziyade müsaadeye mazhar memleketin - mıntakavî tesmiyeleri ne olursa olsun - mümasil müstahsallarına bahşedilen veya ileride edilebilecek olan muameleden daha az müsait bir muameleye tâbi tutulmıyacaklardır.

Bu maddenin birinci fıkrası hükümlerine halel gelmeksizin, menşei Türkiye Cümhuriyeti gümrük arazisi olup (A) listesinde tadat edilmiş olan tabiî veya mamul müstahsallar Yunanistan Cümhuriyeti gümrük arazisine ithal olundukları zaman mezkûr listede münderiç tarifelerden müstefit olacaklardır.

Türkiyede müstahsal veya mamul herhangi bir madde üzerinden bunun Yunanistana ithalinde (22 Kânunuevvel 1923 tarihli gümrük tarifesi kanununun beşinci maddesinde derpiş edilen oktruva, 1922 mecburî istikrazının tediyatı için alınan resim ve istatistik, yetimler ve mültecilerin menfaatine olan resimler gibi) millî varidat, vilâyet veya belediyeler varidatı menfaatine Devlet tarafından istifa edilen munzam resimlerin mecmuu o maddeye müteallik ithal resminin yüzde yetmiş beşini ve 1922 mecburî istikrazının tediyatı için alınan resim ise yüzde otuz dokuzunu ve oktruva resmi de yüzde otuzunu tecavüz etmemesi kararlaştırılmıştır.

Türkiyede müstahsal veya mamul maddeler, Yunanistanda müstahsal mümasilleri olan maddeler

ARTICLE 10.

Les produits naturels ou fabriqués originaires du territoire de la République Turque ne pourront être soumis à leur importation dans le territoire de la République Hellénique, en ce qui concerne les droits de douane, les surtaxes et cœfficients de majoration ou tous autres droits ou charges quelconques, y compris l'octroi, à un traitement moins favorable que celui qui est accordé ou qui pourrait être accordé à l'avenir aux produits similaires du pays le plus favorisé, quelles que soient leurs appellations régionales.

De même, les produits naturels ou fabriqués originaires du territoire de la République Hellénique ne pourront être soumis à leur importation dans le territoire de la République Turque, en ce qui concerne les droits de douane, les surtaxes et coefficients de majoration ou tous autres droits ou charges quelconques, y compris l'octroi, à un traitement moins favorable que celui qui est accordé ou qui pourrait être accordé à l'avenir aux produits similaires du pays le plus favorisé, quelles que soient leurs appellations régionales.

Sans préjudice des dispositions de l'alinéa 1 du présent article, les produits naturels ou fabriqués originaires du territoire douanier de la République Turque énumérés à la liste A bénéficieront à leur importation sur le territoire douanier de la République Hellénique des tarifs stipulés à ladite liste.

Il est convenu que les droits additionnels perçus par l'Etat au profit de revenus nationaux, provinciaux, ou municipaux, sur tout article produit ou fabriqué en Turquie à leur importation en Grèce (tels que l'octroi prévu par l'article 5 de la loi du 22 Décembre 1923 sur le tarif douanier, le droit pour le service de l'emprunt forcé de 1922, les droits au profit de la statistique des orphelins et des réfugiés) ne peuvent dépasser au total les 75 % du droit d'entrée correspondant et que la taxe pour le service de l'emprunt forcé de 1922 ne dépassera pas les 39 % et que la taxe d'octroi les 30 % du droit d'entrée correspondant.

Les articles produits ou fabriqués en Turquie seront exemptés en Grèce de la taxe municipale in-

üzerinden bunların bir şehirden diğerine nakledildiği vakit cibayet olunan dahilî belediye resminden muaf olacaklardır.

Aynile, bu maddenin ikinci fıkrasının hükümlerine halel gelmeksizin, menşei Yunan gümrük arazisi olup (B) listesinde tadat edilen tabiî veya mamul müstahsallar Türk gümrük arazisine ithal olundukları zaman mezkûr listede münderiç tenzilât yüzdelerinden müstefit olacaklardır.

MADDE 11.

Türkiyeye yapılacak ihracattan Yunanistanda ve Yunanistana yapılacak ihracattan Türkiyede aynı müstahsalların bu hususta en ziyade müsaadeye mazhar memlekete ihraçlarında istifa edilen veya edilecek olan ihraç resimlerinden başka veya daha yüksek resimler veya başka nevi harçlar alınmıyacaktır.

MADDE 12.

Üçüncü bir memleket ile müsavat üzere muamele görmek teminatı, ithalât ve ihracat resimlerinin istifa tarzına, emtianın gümrük antrepolarına konulmasına, gümrük aidatına ve usullerine, ithal ve ihraç olunan veya transit suretile geçen eşyanın gümrüğe kabul ve gümrükten sevkine ait muamelâta da şamildir.

MADDE 13.

Âkit Taraflardan birinin, bir veya bir kaç üçüncü memleketten transit suretile geçtikten sonra diğer taraf ülkesine ithal edilmiş olan tabiî veya mamul müstahsalları, ithal esnasında, menşe memleketinden doğrudan doğruya ithalleri takdirinde alınacak gümrük rüsumundan yahut aidattan başkasına veya daha yükseğine tâbi tutulmıyacaktır.

Bu hüküm, doğrudan doğruya transit edilen emtia hakkında cari olduğu gibi aktarma, zurufu tecdit veya antrepoya vazedildikten sonra transit edilen emtiaya da tatbik olunur.

MADDE 14.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan birinin ülkesinde, gerek Devlet, gerek nahiyeler ve teşekküller hesabına olarak bir maddenin istihsali, imali veyahut istihlâki üzerine vazedilen veya edilecek olan dahilî resimler, hiç bir sebeple, diğer taraf ülkesinin müstahsallarına - eğer varsa - aynı cinsten olan yerli müstahsallardan ve mümasil yerli müstahsallar bulunmadığı takdirde, en ziyade müsaadeye mazhar milletin mümasil müs-

térieure perçue sur les articles similaires de production indigène toutes les fois que ceux-ci sont transportés d'une ville à l'autre.

De même, sans préjudice des dispositions de l'alinéa 2 du présent article, les produits naturels ou fabriqués originaires du territoire douanier hellénique énumérés à la liste B bénéficieront, à leur importation dans le territoire douanier turc, des pourcentages de réduction stipulés à ladite liste.

ARTICLE 11.

A l'exportation vers la Turquie, il ne sera perçu en Grèce, et à l'exportation vers la Grèce, il ne sera perçu en Turquie, d'autres droits ni des droits plus élevés de sortie ou des taxes d'autres natures que ceux qui sont ou seront perçus à l'exportation des mêmes produits vers le pays le plus favorisé à cet égard.

ARTICLE 12.

L'assurance du traitement sur le pied d'égalité avec un pays tiers s'étend à la manière de percevoir des droits d'importation et d'exportation, à la mise des marchandises dans les entrepôts des douanes, aux redevances et formalités douanières, au traitement et à l'expédition en douane des marchandises importées, exportées ou passant en transit.

ARTICLE 13.

Les produits naturels ou fabriqués de l'un des Pays Contractants importés dans le territoire de l'Autre, après avoir transité par les territoires d'un ou de plusieurs pays tiers, ne seront pas soumis, à leur importation, à des droits de douane ou à des redevances autres ou plus élevés que s'ils avaient été importés directement de leur pays d'origine.

Cette disposition s'applique aussi bien aux marchandises en transit direct qu'aux marchandises transitant après transbordement, réemballage ou entreposage.

ARTICLE 14.

Les taxes intérieures qui sont ou seront imposées dans le territoire de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes sur la production, la préparation ou la consommation d'un produit, soit pour le compte de l'Etat, soit pour celui des communes et des corporations, ne devront, sous aucun prétexte, frapper les produits du territoire de l'autre Partie plus lourdement et d'une façon plus gênante que les produits

tahsallarından daha ağır ve daha tazyik edici bir surette tahmil edilmiyecektir.

MADDE 15.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan her biri, ithal edilen müstahsalların menşe memleketini tesbit etmek üzere:

1.— Tam manasile iptidaî maddeler veya tabiî müstahsallar için, bunların menşei diğer memleket olduğunu;

2.— Mamul bir müstahsal için, gerek bünyesine giren madde gerek gördüğü ameliye itibarile ithalâtçi memleketin müstahsallar milliyetini tanimak hususundaki şartlarını istikmal eylediğini mübeyyin bir menşe şehadetnamesinin ithalâtçı tarafından ibrazını talep edebilecektir.

Bu mukavelenameye raptedilen nümune (C ve CI melfufları) mucibince tanzim edilmiş olan menşe şehadetnameleri, gerek mürsilin mensup olduğu ticaret ve sanayi odaları gerek gümrük idareleri ve gerekse mürselünileyh memleketin kabul edeceği herhangi teşkilât veya heyet tarafından ita olunacaktır.

İthalâtçi memleket hükûmeti mezkûr şehadetnamelerin kendi siyasî veya Konsolosluk makamları tarafından tasdık olunmasını istiyebilecektir.

Posta paketeri, kıymeti elli Türk lirasını veya iki bin drahmiyi geçmiyen irsalâttan olduğu takdirde, menşe şehadetnamesine tâbi tutulmıyacaktır.

MADDE 16.

İthal ve ihraç memnuiyet veya takyitlerine veyahut ticaret serbestiliğinin sair tahditlerine müteallik bütün hususlarda, Yüksek Âkit Taraflar birbirlerine en ziyade müsaadeye mazhar millet muamelesi bahşederler.

Bu muamelenin hilâfına hareket ancak aşağıdaki ahvalden maada hususatta caiz olmaz:

a) Emniyeti umumiye veya ülkenin müdafaasını alâkadar eden sebepler dolayısile;

b) İnsanların, hayvanların, nebatların sıhhatini himayeye matuf sıhhî zabıta tedbirleri ilcasile;

c) Silâh, mühimmat ve harp malzemesinin ve harbe mahsus bilcümle levazımın ithalini mürakabe etmek için;

d) Devlet inhisarlarının icrası için.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan biri ruhsatnameler vasıtasile ithalâtı mürakabe etmek usulünü tesis ederse bu ruhsatnamelerin diğer taraf mütehassislarına verilmesi hususunda herhangi diğer memleketin

similaires du pays même s'il en existe, et à défaut des produits similaires nationaux, que celles appliquées aux produits similaires de la nation la plus favorisée.

ARTICLE 15.

Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes pourra exiger, pour établir le pays d'origine des produits importés, la présentation par l'importateur d'un certificat d'origine constatant:

1.— S'il s'agit de matières premières proprement dites ou de produits naturels qui sont originaires de l'autre Pays;

2.— S'il s'agit d'un produit manufacturé qui remplit, soit en ce qui concerne la matière incorporée, soit en ce qui concerne le travail subi, les conditions auxquelles le Pays importateur soumet la reconnaissance de la nationalité.

Les certificats d'origine établis selon le modèle annexé à la présente Convention (annexe C et C 1), seront délivrés soit par les Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie dont relève l'expéditeur, soit par les autorités douanières, soit par tout organe ou groupement que le Pays destinataire aura agréé.

Le gouvernement du Pays importateur pourra exiger que lesdits certificats soient visés par ses autorités diplomatiques ou consulaires.

Les colis postaux ne seront pas assujettis aux certificats d'origine s'il ne s'agit que d'envois dont la valeur ne dépasse pas 50 livres turques ou 2.000 drachmes.

ARTICLE 16.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'accordent, en toute matière de prohibitions ou de restrictions d'importation et d'exportation ou d'autres limitations de la liberté de commerce, le traitement de la nation la plus favorisée.

Il ne sera dérogé à ce traitement que:

a) pour des raisons de sûreté publique ou de défense du territoire;

b) par mesure de police sanitaire, en vue de protéger la santé des hommes, des animaux et des plantes;

c) pour le contrôle de l'importation des armes, munitions et matériel de guerre et de tous approvisionnements destinés à la guerre;

d) pour l'exercice des monopoles d'État.

Si l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes établit le contrôle d'importation au moyen de licence, elle appliquera, en ce qui concerne leur octroi aux produits de l'autre Partie, des dispositions aussi

tabiî veya mamul müstahsallarının tâbi tutulacağı ahkâm kadar müsait hükümler tatbik edecektir.

Bu ahkâm mucibince, mezkûr ruhsatnameleri istihsal etmek için yerine getirilmesi lâzımgelen şartlar ve yapılması icabeden muameleler derhal en açık ve en sarih bir şekilde umumum ıttılaına isal edilecektir. Taleplerin tetkiki en büyük sür'atle ifa olunacaktır.

Ruhsatnamelerin verilmesinde de böylece hareket edilecektir. İta usulü mümküm olduğu kadar sade ve müstakir olacak ve bu vesikaların ticaret mevzuu teşkil etmesine mani olacak surette tesbit olunacaktır. Bu maksatla, ruhsatnameler, eşhasa verildiği zaman ondan istifade edecek kimsenin ismine muharrer olacak ve başkası tarafından kullanılmıyacaktır.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan biri canibinden üçüncü bir Devletin müstahsalları lehine muvakkat surette bahşedilmiş olan herhangi memnuiyet ilgası, menşe ve mevridi diğer taraf olan aynı veya mümasil müstahsallara derhal ve hiç bir şartsız tatbik olunacaktır.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan biri memnuiyet veya takyitler vazettiği takdirde, muhtemel istisnaî müsaadeler ve kontenjanlar iki memleketin ticarî münasebetlerini mümkün olduğu kadar az müteessir edecek tarzda ita olunacaktır.

MADDE 17.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflar, beynelmilel transite en ziyade elverişli olan yollar üzerinde eşhasa, yolcu ağırlıklarına, emtiaya ve her türlü mevada, irsalâta, gemilere, vapurlara, arabalara ve vagonlara veya sair nakliye vasıtalarına mütekabilen serbestçe transit bahşetmeği, bu bapta birbirlerine en ziyade müsaadeye mazhar millet muamelesini temin ederek taahhüt eylerler.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan birinin ülkesinden geçen her nevi emtia, istatistik vergisi ile muhafaza ve mağaza ücuratından maada, bilumum gümrük resminden veya sair bütün aidattan mütekabilen müstesna tutulacaktır.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflar, emtianın ve bilhassa bunlardan Devlet inhisarına tâbi olanların veya ithali memnu bulunanların memlekete gizlice ithal edilmemesini ve hakikaten transit suretile geçirilmesini temin için bütün tedbirleri almak hakkını mahfuz bulundurmakla beraber, transit keyfiyetini takyit edebilecek muamelât veya sair tedabir ile transiti sektedar etmemeği taahhüt ederler.

Bu maddenin ahkâmı doğrudan doğruya transit suretile geçen emtia hakkında carı olduğu gibi aktarma, ambalâjı tecdit veya antrepoya vazedildikten sonra transit edilen emtiaya dahi tatbik olunur.

favorables que celles auxquelles seront soumis les produits naturels ou fabriqués de tout autre pays.

En vertu de ces dispositions, les conditions à remplir et les formalités à accomplir à l'effet d'obtenir lesdites licences seront immédiatement portées, dans la forme la plus claire et la plus précise, à la connaissance du public. L'examen des demandes sera effectué avec la plus grande célérité.

Il en sera de même pour la remise des licences dont le mode de délivrance sera aussi simple et aussi stable que possible et établi d'une manière à prévenir le trafic de ces titres. A cet effet les licences, lorsqu'elles seront accordées à des personnes, devront porter le nom du bénéficiaire et ne devront pas pouvoir être utilisées par une autre personne.

Toute levée de prohibition accordée à titre temporaire par l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes au profit des produits d'une puissance tierce s'appliquera immédiatement et inconditionnellement aux produits identiques ou similaires originaires et en provenance de l'autre Partie.

Dans le cas où l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes établirait des prohibitions ou restrictions, les dérogations et les contingents éventuels seront octroyés de façon à ne préjudicier que le moins possible aux relations commerciales entre les deux Parties.

ARTICLE 17.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à accorder réciproquement le transit libre sur les voies les plus appropriées au transit international aux personnes, bagages, marchandises et objets de toute sorte, envois, navires, bateaux, voitures et wagons ou autres instruments de transport, en se garantissant, sous ce rapport, le traitement de la nation la plus favorisée.

Les marchandises de toute nature traversant le territoire de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes seront réciproquement exemptes de tout droit de douane ou de toute autre redevance, à l'exception des droits de statistique et des frais de surveillance et de magasinage.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à ne pas entraver le transit par des formalités ou autres mesures qui pourraient restreindre le transit, tout en se réservant le droit de prendre toutes les mesures pour garantir que les marchandises et spécialement celles qui forment l'objet d'un monopole d'État ou celles dont l'importation est prohibée ne soient pas introduites clandestinement dans le pays, mais réellement transitées.

Les dispositions du présent article s'appliquent aussi bien aux marchandises en transit direct qu'aux

Emtia transiti:

1.— Ammenin ve Devletin emniyetine müteallik esbap dolayısile;

2.— Sihhî zabıtaya müteallik esbap ilcasile veya hayvanları ve nebatları muzur haşerat ve tufeylâttan muhafaza maksadile men veya takyit edilecektir; şukadar ki, tedabir bütün memleketlere veya aynı şeraite tâbi olan memleketlere tatbik edilmiş olmak şarttır.

MADDE 18.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan birine mensup seyyar ticaret memurları, diğer tarafın ülkesinde, faaliyetlerine ve hassaten ticarî nümunelere bahşedilen gümrük kolaylıklarına müteallık bütün hususlarda en ziyade müsaadeye mazhar millettin seyyar ticaret memurlarına yapılan muamelenin aynından müstefit olacaklardır.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan birinin, ticaretlerini icra zımnında mahallî tebaalara tahsis edilmemiş olan panayırlara ve pazarlara giden tebaaları, diğerinin ülkesinde, en ziyade müsaadeye mazhar millet tebaalarından daha az müsait bir surette muamele görmiyeceklerdir.

Yukarıdaki ahkâm, seyyar erbabı san'ata veya ayak satıcılığına kabili tatbik olmadığından Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan her biri bu bapta kendi kanunî mevzuatının tam serbestisini muhafaza eder.

MADDE 19.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan birinin, ticaretlerini icra zımnında, mahallî tebaalara tahsis edilmemiş olan panayırlara ve pazarlara giden tebaaları, diğerinin ülkesinde tâbiiyetinde bulundukları memleket memurları tarafından bu mukavelenamenin (D ve D I) melfuflarındaki nümune veçhile ita edilmiş bir hüviyet varakası ibraz edebildikleri takdirde mahallî tebaalardan daha az müsait bir surette muamele görmiyeceklerdir.

Birinci fıkranın ahkâmı seyyar erbabı san'ata kabili tatbik olmadığı gibi ne ayak satıcılığına ne de san'at veya ticaret icra etmiyen eşhas nezdinde siparişler taharrisine şamil bulunmadığından Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan her biri bu hususlarda kendi kanunî mevzuatının tam serbestisini muhafaza eder.

MADDE 20.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan her biri aşağıda zikredilen eşyayı - bu eşya tekrar ihraç edilecek olmak ve

marchandises transitant après transbordement, remballage ou entreposage.

Le transit des marchandises pourra être prohibé ou restreint si dûment ces mesures sont appliquées à tous les pays ou à tous ceux qui sont soumis aux mêmes conditions:

1.— pour des raisons de sûreté publique et de l'État;

2.— pour des raisons de police sanitaire ou en vue d'assurer la protection des animaux et des plantes utiles contre les maladies, les insectes et parasites nuisibles.

ARTICLE 18.

Les commis-voyageurs, ressortissants de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes, jouiront, sur le territoire de l'autre Partie, en tout ce qui concerne leur activité et notamment au sujet des facilités douanières accordées pour les échantillons, du même traitement que les commis-voyageurs de la nation la plus favorisée.

Les ressortissants de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes se rendant aux foires et aux marchés, en tant qu'ils ne sont pas réservés aux nationaux, à l'effet d'y exercer leur commerce, ne seront pas, sur le territoire de l'Autre, traités d'une manière moins favorable que les ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée.

Les dispositions ci-dessus n'étant pas applicables aux industriels ambulants, non plus qu'au colportage, chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes se réserve, à cet égard, l'entière liberté de sa législation.

ARTICLE 19.

Les ressortissants de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes se rendant aux foires et marchés, pour autant qu'ils ne sont pas réservés aux nationaux, à l'effet d'y exercer leur commerce, ne seront pas, sur le territoire de l'Autre, traités d'une manière moins favorable que les nationaux, en tant qu'ils pourront présenter une carte d'identité d'après le modèle annexé (annexes D et D 1) délivrée par les autorités du pays dont ils sont ressortissants.

Les dispositions de l'alinéa 1 n'étant pas applicables aux industriels ambulants, non plus qu'au colportage et à la recherche des commandes chez des personnes qui n'exercent ni industrie ni commerce, chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes se réserve, à cet égard, l'entière liberté de la législation.

ARTICLE 20.

Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes laissera libre de tous droits et taxes, à l'importation,

her birinin kanunlarında derpiş edilen teminat mahfuz kalmak şartile - her nevi ithal ve ihraç vergi ve resminden muaf tutacaktır.

a) Emtia ihracatında kullanılmak üzere Âkit Taraflardan birinin ülkesinden diğerinin ülkesine ithal edilmiş olan veya zikredilen tarzda istimal edilmiş olduğu usulü veçhile tesbit edildikten sonra, diğer taraf ülkesinden tekrar ithal edilecek olan ticarette müstamel her nevi ambalaj, örtüler, çuvallar ve fıçılar ve diğer paketleme vasıtaları, keza kumaş sarılan üstüvaneler, tahta makaralar ve mukavva borular.

b) Tamir edilecek eşya: Şurası mukarrerdir ki bu eşya ihracat memleketine tekrar ithal edilirse, tekrar ithalleri esnasında ithalât resminden müstesnadırlar. Bu eşyaya tamir esnasında külliyetli miktarda ilâve edilmiş olup gümrük resmine tâbi bulunan mevat veya aksam, nefsi eşyadan ayrı olarak ve bunların asıl eşya ile terkip edilmelerinden mukaddem tâbi oldukları tarifeye göre, gümrük vergisi tesviyesine tâbi tutulacaklardır. Resim tesviyesine esas olan sıklet tahmin suretile tesbit olunabilir.

c) Yenebilecek mevattan başka, pazarlara, panayırlara veya sergilere gönderilen eşya.

Mevzuubahs eşyanın memlekete duhulü esnasında alâkadarlar bunların istimal müddetini tesbit eylemeğe ihtimam edeceklerdir. İcabı takdirinde bu mühlet gümrük makamatı tarafından kanunun evamirine tevfikan temdit olunabilecektir.

MADDE 21.

Üçüncü bir devletle müsavat üzere muamele görmek esası:

1.— Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan biri canibinden hemhudut memleketlerle hududun iki tarafında on beşer kilometrelik bir saha dahilinde vuku bulacak hudut ticareti hususunda bahşedilmiş veya ileride edilebilecek olan müsaadata.

2.— Bir gümrük ittihadından münbais hususî müsaadelere.

3.— Gümrük tarifesi hususunda ve alelûmum herhangi diğer bir ticarî hususta, Türkiye ile 1923 senesinde Osmanlı İmperatorluğundan ayrılmış olan memleketler arasında mevcut veya istikbalde ihdas edilecek olan menafi ve müsaadata, kabili tatbik olmıyacaktır.

et à l'exportation, les articles ci-après énumérés, à la condition que ces articles soient destinés à être réexportés ou réimportés et sous réserve des garanties prévues par les législations de chacune d'Elles.

a) Les emballages, sacs et tonneaux de toute sorte en usage dans le commerce et les bâches et autres moyens d'empaquetage, ainsi que les ensouples, les bobines de bois et rouleaux de carton qui sont introduits du territoire de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes dans le territoire de l'Autre, en vue de servir à l'exportation des marchandises ou, après qu'il aura été dûment établi que ces articles ont servi à cet usage, qui seront réintroduits du territoire de l'autre Partie.

b) Les objets destinés à des réparations.

Il est entendu que ces objets s'ils sont réimportés dans les Pays d'exportation sont, à leur réimportation, exempts de droits d'entrée ; les matières ou parties passibles de droits de douane qui sont ajoutées à ces objets en quantité considérable lors de la réparation seront dédouanés indépendamment des objets mêmes et selon le tarif auquel elles étaient assujetties avant leur combinaison ; le poids servant de base au dédouanement peut être fixé par une évaluation.

c) Les marchandises (à l'exception des objets comestibles) qui sont destinées à des marchés, foires ou expositions.

Les intéressés prendront soin de fixer la durée de l'emploi des objets en question à leur entrée dans le Pays. Ce délai pourra être prolongé au besoin selon les prescriptions légales par les autorités douanières.

ARTICLE 21.

Le traitement sur le pied d'égalité avec un tiers Etat ne sera pas applicable :

1.— Aux privilèges accordés ou qui pourraient être accordés ultérieurement par l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes dans le trafic frontalier avec les pays limitrophes dans une zone s'étendant à 15 kilomètres de chaque côté de la frontière ;

2.— Aux faveurs spéciales résultant d'une union douanière ;

3.— Aux avantages et faveurs spéciaux existant ou à établir dans l'avenir, en matière de trafic douanier et généralement en toute autre matière commerciale, entre la Turquie et les Pays qui se sont détachés de l'Empire Ottoman en 1923.

MADDE 22.

Demiryolları üzerinde ne nakliye ücretleri, ne de sevkiyatın zaman ve tarzı icrası hususlarında Yüksek Âkit Taraflar ülkeleri ahalisi beyninde fark gözetilmiyecektir. Bilhassa, Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan birinin ülkesinden diğerinin ülkesine geçen veya bu ülkede transit edilen irsalât sevkiyat veya nakliye ücretleri hususlarında bu ülkelerin birinden gerek dahilde bir mahalli maksuda ve gerek ecnebi memleketlere giden irsalâttan daha az müsaadeli bir surette muamele görmiyecektir; elverir ki nakliyat, aynı şerait altında aynı hat üzerinde ve aynı istikamette vuku bulsun.

Tenzilâtlı ücretlerle yapılan ve ahvali hususiyede geçici bir kaza ve felâketin tehyinini istihdaf eyliyen veya bir emrihayre muhassas bulunan nakliyat mevzuubahs olmadıkça hiç bir muamelei istisnaiyeye cevaz verilmiyecektir.

Bundan maada demiryollarındaki mütekabil münakalâtın ve transit sevkiyatının teferruatını, şimendifer idarelerinin doğrudan doğruya itilâfı suretile, tanzim eylemek hakkını iki hükûmet muhafaza ederler.

ARTICLE 22.

Sur les chemins de fer, il ne sera fait de différence entre les habitants des territoires des Hautes Parties Contractantes ni quant au prix de transports ni quant au temps et au mode d'expédition. Notamment, les envois passant du territoire de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes dans le territoire de l'Autre ou qui transitent, ne seront pas traités, sous le rapport d'expédition ou de prix de transport moins favorablement que ceux qui partent des territoires respectifs soit pour une destination à l'intérieur, soit pour l'étranger, pourvu que le transport ait lieu sur la même ligne et dans la même direction.

Des exceptions ne seront admises qu'en tant qu'il s'agira de transports effectués à prix réduits et ayant pour but de remédier à une détresse passagère dans des cas particuliers ou de transports destinés à la charité.

Les deux Gouvernements se réservent en outre de régler, par contact direct des administrations des chemins de fer, les détails des communications ferroviaires réciproques et du transit.

MADDE 23.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflar, tacirlere gümrük tarifeleri ve bilhassa muayyen bir meta üzerinden istifa edilecek rüsum hakkında resmî malûmat istihsal eylemek imkânını vermek için muktazi tedbirleri almayı taahhüt ederler. İstida, ithalât memleketinin nizamları mucibince, metaın bir nümunesini veyahut mufassal bir tarifini, bunun bir suretini veya fotoğrafisini ihtiva eylemelidir.

ARTICLE 23.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à prendre les mesures nécessaires pour donner aux commerçants la possibilité de se procurer des informations officielles concernant les tarifs de douane et, notamment, les taux de droits à percevoir sur une marchandise déterminée. La demande doit contenir, selon les règlements du Pays d'importation, un échantillon de la marchandise ou bien des descriptions détaillées, une copie ou photographie de celle-ci.

MADDE 24.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan her birinin tebaaları diğer tarafın ülkesinde, ihtira beratları, fabrika yahut ticaret markaları, ticarî unvanlar hususunda kanunda gösterilen usule riayet şartile bu tarafın tebaa yahut şirketlerine ait aynı hukuku haiz olacaklardır.

ARTICLE 24.

Les ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes auront, dans les territoires de l'Autre, les mêmes droits que les ressortissants ou sociétés de Celle-ci en ce qui concerne les brevets d'inventions, les marques de fabrique ou de commerce et les noms commerciaux, à condition d'observer les modalités prescrites par la loi.

MADDE 25.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan birinin sancağını taşıyıp hamulesiz veya hamuleli olarak diğer tarafın sularına ve limanlarına girecek veya oradan çıkacak olan gemi ve vapurlar oralarda hareket ve azimet mahalleri nereleri olursa olsun millî sefinelere yapılan muamelenin aynından her hususta müstefit olacaklar ve millî sefinelere tahmil edilen veya edilebi-

ARTICLE 25.

Les navires et bateaux portant le pavillon de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes qui entreront, sur lest ou chargés, dans les eaux et ports de l'autre Partie, ou qui en sortiront, quel que soit le lieu de leur départ ou celui de leur destination, y jouiront, sous tous les rapports, du même traitement que les bateaux nationaux et n'y seront assujettis à aucun

lecek olanlardan başka, devlet, vilâyetler, nahiyeler veya hükûmetin müsaade ettiği herhangi bir teşekkül nam ve menfaatine istifa olunan -ne unvan altında olursa olsun- hiç bir resim ve mükellefiyete tâbi tutulmıyacaklardır.

MADDE 26.

Yüksek Âkit Tarafların limanlarında, açıkta demirleme mahallerinde, doklarında ve (havre)-larında, gemilerin yükletilmesine ve boşatılmasına müteallik hususlarda, taraflardan birinin millî gemilere bahşetmiş olduğu bütün imtiyaz veya suhuletler, geldikleri veya gidecekleri yer neresi olursa olsun, diğer tarafın gemilerine dahi bahşolunacaktır.

MADDE 27.

Hamuleler - mevrit veya mahalli sevkleri neresi olursa olsun - millî sancak altına ithal veya ihraç edilmiş oldukları takdirde tâbi olacakları resim ve mükellefiyetlerden başkasına hedef olmıyacaklardır. Aynile yolcular ve bunların ağırlıkları millî sancak altında seyahat ediyorlarmış gibi muamele göreceklerdir.

MADDE 28.

Bu mukavelenamenin seyrisefain hususunda mütekabilen millî muamele bahşolunmasına müteallik ahkâmı :

1.— Yükset Âkit Taraflardan her birinin ülkesinde mer'i veya mer'iyete konacak kanunlarla tanzim edilmekte devam edecek olan kabotaja ve iç sularda seyrisefaine ;

2.— Millî ticareti bahriyeye bahşedilmiş veya edilebilecek olan prim ve saire şeklindeki tergiplere ;

3.— Âkit Tarafların kara sularında sayt icrasına, limanların açık demirleme mahallerinin ve sığ sahillerin bahrî hizmetlerinin ifasına şamil değildir.

Bahrî hidemat ; bu ameliyelerin kara suları dahilinde ve Marmara denizde icrası takdirinde, cer, kılavuzluk, bahrî yardım ve tahlisiye icrasını ihtiva eder.

Yukarıki tadadın haricinde kalabilmiş olan istisnayı müstelzim mevadı en ziyade müsaadeye mazhar millet muamelesi tanzim edecektir.

droit ou taxe, sous quelque dénomination que ce soit, perçus au nom et profit de l'État, des provinces, des communes ou d'un organisme quelconque autorisé par le gouvernement, autres que ceux qui sont ou qui pourront être imposés aux bâtiments nationaux.

ARTICLE 26.

En tout ce qui concerne le chargement et le déchargement des navires dans les ports, rades, docks et havres des Hautes Parties Contractantes, tous les privilèges ou facilités accordés par l'une des Parties aux navires nationaux seront également accordés aux navires de l'autre Partie, quelles que soient leur provenance ou leur destination.

ARTICLE 27.

Les cargaisons, quelles qu'en soient la provenance ou la destination, ne seront assujetties à des droits ou charges autres ni plus forts et ne seront traités autrement que s'ils étaient importés ou exportés sous pavillon national. Les passagers et leurs bagages seront pareillement traités, comme s'ils voyageaient sous pavillon national.

ARTICLE 28.

Les dispositions de cette Convention relatives à la concession réciproque du traitement national en matière de navigation ne s'étendent pas :

1.— au cabotage et à la navigation dans les eaux intérieures, lesquels continuent à être régis par les lois qui sont ou seront en vigueur dans les territoires de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes ;

2.— aux encouragements sous forme de primes et autres accordés ou qui seraient accordés à la marine marchande nationale ;

3.— à l'exercice de la pêche dans les eaux territoriales des Hautes Parties Contractantes et à l'exercice du service maritime des ports, des rades et des plages.

Le service maritime comprend l'exercice du remorquage et du pilotage, l'assistance et le sauvetage maritime, en tant que ces opérations s'effectuent dans les limites des eaux territoriales et dans la Mer de Marmara.

Il est entendu que les matières dérogatoires qui resteraient en dehors des énumérations ci-dessus mentionnées seront régies par le traitement de la nation la plus favorisée.

MADDE 29.

Vapur ve gemilerin tâbiiyeti, bu hususta mütekabil Devletlerin salâhiyettar makamları tarafından her bir memleketin kanun ve nizamlarına tevfikan verilmiş olan vesika ve şehadetnameler mucibince her iki tarafça kabul edilecektir. Yüksek Âkit Taraflar arasında mahsusî itilâflar aktolununcaya kadar, bunlardan biri tarafından ingiliz usulüne muvafık olarak verilmiş olan hacmı istiabî ve seyrüsefere kabiliyet şehadetnamesile hacmı istiabiye müteallik sair vesikalar diğer tarafça tanınacaktır.

MADDE 30.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan her birinin gemileri diğer tarafın bir veya müteaddit limanına, gerek oralara mevritleri ecnebi memleket olan hamule, emtia ve yolcularının hepsini veya bir kısmını indirmek gerek oralarda ecnebi memlekete götürmek üzere hamule, emtia ve yolcularının hepsini veya bir kısmını irkâp etmek için gidebileceklerdir. Bu gemiler mütekabil memleketlerin kanun ve nizamlarına uyarak hamulelerinin diğer bir limana veya diğer bir memlekete mahsus olan kısmını bu kısım için, millî sefineler lehine tesbit edilmiş en aşağı miktar üzerinden ancak istifa edilebilecek olan nezaret resimlerinden başka hiç bir resim ve masraf tediyesile mükellef olmaksızın gemi dahilinde hıfız ve tekrar ihraç edebileceklerdir.

MADDE 31.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan birinin bir sefinesi diğer taraf sularında batar, karaya oturur, bahrî hasara dûçar olur veya mecburî tevakkufa uğrarsa bu sefine ile hamulesi mütekabil memleketlerin kanun ve nizamnamelerinin mümasil ahvalde millî sefinelere bahşettiği müsaade ve muafiyetlerin aynından müstefit olacaklardır. Kaptana, mürettebata ve yolculara - gerek kendileri, gerek sefine ve hamulesi için - mahallî tebaalara yapılan nisbete muavenet ve muzaheret edilecektir.

Tahlisiye resmi hususunda tahlisin vuku bulduğu memleketin kanunu tatbik olunacaktır.

Karaya oturmuş veya batmış bir gemiden kurtarılan emtia, dahilî istihlâk için memlekete ithal edilmedikçe hiç bir gümrük resmine tâbi tutulmıyacaktır.

ARTICLE 29.

La nationalité des bateaux et navires sera, de part et d'autre, admise d'après les documents et certificats délivrés à cet effet par les autorités compétentes des Etats respectifs, conformément aux lois et règlements de chaque Pays. Les certificats de jauge, de navigabilité et autres documents relatifs à la jauge délivrés par l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes conformément au système anglais seront reconnus par l'autre jusqu'à la conclusion des arrangements spéciaux entre les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes.

ARTICLE 30.

Les navires de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes pourront se rendre dans un ou plusieurs ports de l'autre, soit pour y débarquer tout ou une partie de leur cargaison, marchandises et passagers en provenance de l'étranger, soit pour y embarquer tout ou une partie de leur cargaison, marchandises et passagers, à destination de l'étranger. Ils pourront, en se conformant aux lois et règlements des Pays respectifs, conserver à bord la partie de leur cargaison qui serait destinée à un autre port ou à un autre pays, et la réexporter sans être tenus à payer pour cette dernière partie de leur cargaison aucun droit ou frais, sauf les droits de surveillance lesquels, d'ailleurs, ne pourront être perçus qu'au taux le plus bas fixé pour la navigation nationale.

ARTICLE 31.

En cas de naufrage, échouement, avarie en mer ou relâche forcée d'un bâtiment de l'une des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes dans les eaux de l'Autre, le bâtiment et sa cargaison jouiront des mêmes faveurs et immunités que les lois et règlements des Pays respectifs accordent, dans les circonstances analogues, aux bâtiments nationaux. Aide et assistance seront données, dans la même mesure qu'aux nationaux, au capitaine, à l'équipage et aux passagers, tant pour eux-mêmes que pour le bâtiment et sa cargaison.

En ce qui concerne le droit de sauvetage, il sera fait application de la législation du Pays où le sauvetage a eu lieu.

Les marchandises sauvées d'un bâtiment échoué ou naufragé ne seront assujetties à aucun droit de douane, à moins qu'elles ne soient introduites dans le pays pour la consommation intérieure.

MADDE 32.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan her biri diğer tarafın herhangi başka bir ecnebi memleketin mümasil mümessillerini kabul eylediği kendi ülkelerindeki şehir ve limanlarda ikamet edebilecek olan Baş Konsolos, Konsolos ve Muavin Konsoloslar tayin etmek serbestisine malik olacaktır. Maamafih, bu Baş Konsolos, Konsolos ve Muavin Konsoloslar nezdine tayin edildikleri memleket kükûmetinin müteamil usul dairesinde muvafakatini almadan vazife ifasına başlıyamıyacaklardır.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan birinin Konsolosları, diğer tarafın ülkelerinde, herhangi diğer ecnebi bir memleketin mümasil Konsoloslarına bahşedilmiş veya edilecek olan imtiyaz, hak ve muafiyetlerin aynından - mütekabiliyet şartile-müstefit olacaklardır.

MADDE 33.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan birinin bir tebaasının diğer tarafın ülkesinde vefatı takdirinde, akrabası olmakla beraber, vefat mahallinde, müteveffanın memleketi kanunlarının kendisine terekeyi muhafaza altına almağa ve idare etmeğe mesağ verdiği hiç bir kimse bulunmazsa, müteveffanın tebaası bulunduğu devletin salâhiyettar Konsolosu, icap eden resmî muameleleri yaptıktan sonra müteveffanın mallarının bulunduğu memleket kanunlarının tayin ettiği şekil ve hudut dahilinde terekeyi muhafaza altına almağa ve idare etmeğe mezun olacaktır.

Şurası mukarrerdir ki müteveffaların terekelerinin idaresine müteallik her hususta Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan birinin herhangi diğer ecnebi bir memleketin konsoloslarına evvelce bahşetmiş olduğu veya bilâhare bahşedeceği bütün hak, imtiyaz, müsaade ve muafiyetler, mütekabiliyet şartile derhal diğer Yüksek Âkit Tarafın konsoloslarına teşmil edilecektir.

MADDE 34.

Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan birinin diğer tarafın ülkesinde ikamet eden konsolosları, birinci tarafın gemilerinden firar etmiş olan, ikinci tarafın vatandaş veya tebaalarından gayrı, gemici efradı geri almak için mahallî hükûmet tarafından kanunun müsaade ettiği muavenete mazhar olacaklardır.

MADDE 35.

İki memleket arasında bir hakem mukavelesinden neşet edebilecek ahkâm mahfuz kalmak şartile

ARTICLE 32.

Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes aura la liberté de nommer des Consuls Généraux, Consuls et Vice-Consuls qui pourront résider dans les villes et ports des territoires de l'autre Partie où les Gouvernements respectifs admettent de pareils représentants d'un autre pays étranger quelconque. Ces Consuls Généraux, Consuls et Vice-Consuls n'entreront pas cependant en fonction avant d'avoir obtenu, selon la forme usuelle, le consentement du gouvernement du Pays où ils sont nommés.

Les officiers consulaires de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes jouiront, dans les territoires de l'autre Partie, des mêmes privilèges, droits et exemptions, à condition de réciprocité, que ceux qui sont ou seront accordés aux officiers consulaires similaires d'un autre pays étranger quelconque.

ARTICLE 33.

Au cas du décès d'un ressortissant de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes dans les territoires de l'Autre, qui laisserait des parents sans, toutefois, qu'il y ait sur le lieu de décès aucune personne autorisée par les lois du Pays du défunt à se charger de sa succession et à l'administrer, l'officier consulaire compétent du pays dont le défunt était ressortissant sera autorisé, après avoir accompli les formalités nécessaires, à prendre en charge la succession et à l'administrer de la manière et dans les limites prescrites par la loi du pays où se trouvent les biens du défunt.

Il est entendu qu'en tout ce qui concerne l'administration de la succession de défunts, tous les droits, privilèges, faveurs ou immunités que l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes a déjà accordés ou accordera ultérieurement aux officiers consulaires d'un autre pays étranger quelconque, seront étendus immédiatement, à condition de réciprocité, aux officiers consulaires de l'autre Haute Partie Contractante.

ARTICLE 34.

Les officiers consulaires de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes résidant dans les territoires de l'Autre recevront, des autorités locales, l'assistance permise par la loi pour la reprise des marins autres que les nationaux de Celle-ci, déserteurs des vaisseaux de la première Partie.

ARTICLE 35.

Sous réserve des dispositions qui pourraient découler d'une convention d'arbitrage entre les deux

Yüksek Âkit Taraflar beyninde bu mukavelenamenin tefsiri sadedinde zuhur edebilecek ihtilâflar diplomasi tarikile halledilememiş olursa iki tarafın muvafakatile ve tahkimname tarikile hakeme havale olunacaktır.

MADDE 36.

Bu mukavelename tasdik olunacak ve tasdiknameleri mümkün olan sür'atle Atina'da teati edilecektir.

Mukavelename, teati tarihinden bir ay sonra mer'iyete girecek ve müddeti iki sene olacaktır. Bu tarihten itibaren Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan biri canibinden altı aylık bir mühletle feshedilmedikçe mer'iyette kalacaktır.

Yukarıdaki ahkâmı tasdik etmek üzere murahhaslar bu mukavelenameyi imza etmişler ve mühürlemişlerdir.

Ankarada 30 teşrinievvel 1930 tarihinde fransızca iki nüsha olarak tanzim edilmiştir.

Dr. T. RÜŞTÜ ZEKAİ
MUSTAFA ŞEREF
M. NUMAN

A. MICHALAKOPOULOS
S. POLYCHRONIADIS

Pays, les différends qui viendraient à s'élever entre les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes sur l'interprétation de la présente Convention et qui n'auraient pu être résolus par la voie diplomatique seront soumis d'un commun accord par voie de compromis à un arbitrage.

ARTICLE 36.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée et les ratifications en seront échangées à Athènes, aussitôt que faire se pourra.

Elle entrera en vigueur un mois après la date de l'échange des ratifications et aura la durée de deux années. A partir de cette date, elle restera en vigueur tant qu'elle n'aura pas été dénoncée par l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes avec un délai de six mois.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires ont signé la présente Convention et y ont apposé leurs sceaux.

Fait en français en double exemplaire à Ankara le 30 Octobre 1930.

Dr. T. RÜŞTÜ ZEKÂI
MUSTAFA ŞEREF
M. NUMAN

A. MICHALAKOPOULOS
POLYCHRONIADIS

A Listesi

Yunan tarife numarası S.	F.	EŞYANIN TAVSİFİ	Vahit	Resim Madeni Dr.
1den		Sıkleti 200 kilogramı geçmiyen canlı hayvanlar:		
	a 1	Öküz ve boğa	Baş	9
	b 1	İnek	»	9
	c 1	Manda	»	9
	d 1	Dana, tosun ve düve	»	9
3	a	Peynirler:		
		1) Salamurada parça halinde, tulum peynirleri . . .	100 kg	15
		2) Adi katı kelle peyniri . .	»	15
	b 3-den	Kaşar (kaşkaval)	»	15
		3) Mutfak yağı: eritilmiş, tuzlu yahut tuzsuz, keza eritilmeğe mahsus koyun ve keçi yağı, tuzlu yahut tuzsuz	»	40
	d	Tavuk ve sair tuyur yumurtaları	»	Muaf
4	a	Taze balıklar.	»	»
	C. den	Salamurada lakerda denilen balık, palamut, uskumru, keza çiroz denilen kurutulmuş balık.	»	10
12	b	9) Ceviz	100 kg	15
		10) Badem ve fındık (kabuklu)	»	15
		12) Fıstık kabuklu yahut kabuksuz	»	40
16		Yağlı tohum ve meyvalar:		
	a-dan	1) Keten tohumu	»	0,75
18		Umum balmumlar:		
	a	Hayvanî:		
		1) Sarı balmumu, levha halinde	»	110
36		Ham deriler, büyük yahut küçük:		
	a	Kuru, tuzlu yahut tuzsuz . . .	»	6
	b	Yaş, tuzlu yahut tuzsuz yahut toprak sürülmüş	»	4
45		Çam, köknar ve kayın ağacı:		
	a	Yuvarlak, kütük halinde, kabuklu yahut kabuksuz	»	2
	b	Balta ile kabaca dört köşe yontulmuş	»	4

Liste A

No du tarif hellénique Cl.	Al.	DÉSIGNATION DES MARCHANDISES	Unité	Droits en drh. métall.
Ex.1		Animaux vivants dont les poids ne dépassent pas 200 klgs. :	par tête	
—	a 1	Bœufs et taureaux	»	9
—	b 1	Vaches	»	9
—	c 1	Buffles	»	9
—	d 1	Veaux, bouvillons et génisses .	»	9
3	a	Fromages :	100 klgs.	
		1) en saumure (en tranches, touloumotyri)	»	15
		2) ordinaire à pâte ferme (kefalotyri)	»	15
	Ex	3) Kasseri (Kaskevali)	»	15
—	b	3) Beurre de cuisine, fondu, salé ou non ainsi que beurre de mouton ou de chèvre destiné à être fondu, salé ou non	»	40
—	d	Œufs de volailles et d'autres volatiles.	»	exempts
4	a	Poissons frais	»	exempts
—	Ex c	Poissons dits lakerda, palamides, maquereaux, en saumure, ainsi que poisson séché dit tsiri	»	10
12	b	9) noix	»	15
		10) amandes et noisettes en coques	»	15
		12) pistaches avec ou sans coques	»	40
16		Grains et fruits oléagineux :		
—	Ex a	1) de lin	»	0,75
18		Cires en général :		
—	a	Animales :		
		1) d'abeille jaune en plaques.	»	110
36		Peaux brutes grandes ou petites :		
—	a	Sèches, salées ou non.	»	6
—	b	Vertes, salées ou non ou enduites de terre	»	4
45		Bois de pin, de sapin et de hêtre :		
—	a	Ronds en troncs, avec ou sans écorce	»	2

A Listesi

Yunan tarife numarası S.	F.	EŞYANIN TAVSİFİ	Vahit	Resim Madeni Dr.
	c	Biçilmiş:		
		1) 50 mm. den yukarı kalınlıkta	100 kg	8
		2) 15 mm. den yukarı 50 mm. ye kadar kalınlıkta . . .	»	10
48		Hususî istimale mahsus ağaçlar:		
	b	Fıçıcılıkta yahut diğer suretle istimale mahsus tahtalar (parket ve saire):		
		1) İşlenmemiş	»	1
59	a	Maden kömürü (antrasit, huy, ksilit, linyit)	Ton	2
161		Tıbbî ecza ve ispençiyarî müstahsalât, kapların yahut diğer iç zarfların darası tenzil edilmeksizin	100 kg	
	a	Tıbbî nebatlar:		
		1) Zikrolunmıyan kökler, kabuklar, otlar, yapraklar, toz haline getirilmemiş .	»	12
		2) Bunların toz haline getirilmiş olanları	»	30
167		Nebatî yahut hayvanî boyayıcı maddeler:		
	b	Bakkam ağacı, kırmızı ağaç, sarı ağaç, ve mümasilleri gibi kabuk yahut toz halinde boyayıcı ağaçlar	»	3
175		Debağata ve boyacılığa mahsus iptidaî maddeler ve hulâsaları:		
	a	Mazı ve palamut	100 kg	Muaf
220		Pamuk iplikleri, bükülmüs:		
	a	Dikişe mahsus olan	»	110
	b	Dikişe mahsus olmıyan. . . .	»	160
		2) çok telli.		
234		Yün iplikleri, bükülmemiş yahut bükülmüş		
	a	İhraç edilecek halılara mahsus kasarsız yahut kasarlı (muvakkat muafiyet).	»	Muaf

Liste A

No du tarif hellénique Cl.	Al.	DÉSIGNATION DES MARCHANDISES	Unité	Droits en drh. métall.
45	b	Equarris grossièrement à la hâche	100 klgs.	4
—	c	Sciés:		
		1) d'une épaisseur supérieure à 50 m/m.	»	8
		2) d'une épaisseur supérieure à 15 m/m. Jusqu'à 50 m/m.	»	10
48		Bois pour usages spéciaux:		
—	b	Douves pour la tonnellerie ou autres usages (parquets etc.);		
		1) non ouvrées.	»	1
59	a	Charbon de terre (anthracite, houille, xylite, lignite) . . .	tonne	2
161		Drogues et produits pharmaceutiques, sans réduction de tare pour les récipients ou autres emballages immédiats:	100 klgs.	
—	a	Plantes médicinales:		
		1) racines, écorces, herbes, feuilles, non dénommées, non pulvérisées	»	12
		2) les mêmes pulvérisées. . .	»	30
167		Matières tinctoriales, végétales ou animales:		
	b	Bois de teinture, en copeaux ou en poudre comme bois de campêche, bois rouge, bois jaune et similaires	»	3
175		Matières brutes propres au tannage et à la teinture, ainsi que leurs extraits:		
—	a	Noix de gale, avelanèdes . . .	»	exempts
220		Fils de coton retors:		
—	a	Destinés à la couture	»	110
—	b	non destinés à la couture . . .	»	
		2) à plusieurs bouts.	»	160
234		Fils de laine, simples ou retors:		
—	a	Ecrus ou blanchis propres à la fabrication des tapis destinés à l'exportation (franchise provisoire)	»	exempts

B Listesi

Türk tarife numarası	EŞYANIN TAVSİFİ	1/6/29 tarihli kanun mucibince resim: türk lirası 100 K. G. için	Tenzilât yüzdeleri
75 den	İşlenmiş deriler:		
	A.— Tabaklanmış, boyanmamış:		
	2) Vidala, vaketa	175	% 12,5
	3) Sair deriler	87,5	% 12,5
	B.— Tabaklanmış boyanmış her renkte:		
	1) Keçi, koyun, kuzu ve oğlak derileri	255	% 12,5
	2) Vidala, vaketa	165	% 12,5
	3) Sair deriler	105	% 12,5
78 den	A.— Kösele	80	% 12,5
87 den	Deri ve kösele mamulâtı:		
	A.— Para cüzdanları, kadın çantası, cigara tabakaları, tuvalet takımları mahfazaları, saat kösteği:		
	1) Sade veya mevadı adiye ile mürettep olanlar. . .	880	% 20
87 den A ya müteferri not	Fildişi, bağa ve sedef taklitleri, trokart, galâlit, sellüloit, boynuz, kemik, cam, porselen, sun'î ipek ve zikıymet olmıyan madenler, hatta nikel yahut tunç yaldızlıları adi mevat addolunur		
179 dan	Mandalina, ağaç kavunu . . .	30	% 25
215 dan	Şarap:		
	A.— Fıçı yahut sair büyük kaplarda	120	% 25
	B.— Şişe, damacana, testiler içinde kapların sıkleti dahildir	150	% 25
215 den	C.— Tatlı şaraplar, yemek sonu şarapları: (×)		
	1) Fıçılarda yahut diğer büyük kaplarda	120	% 30
	2) Şişelerde, damacanalarda	150	% 30
218 den	Rakı, rom, brandi, vermut, şarap ıakısı ve mümasili şekersiz sair içkiler (meyvalı olanlar da dahildir):		
	A.— Fıçılar içinde	225	% 20
	B.— Sair kaplarda (kapların sıkleti dahildir)	240	% 20

(×) Vin de dessert.

Liste B

N° du tarif turc	DÉSIGNATION DES MARCHANDISES	Droits en Ltq. par 100 Klgs. fixés par loi du 8 6/1929.	Pourcent de réduction accordée
Ex 75	Peaux ouvrées:		
— —	A.— Tannées, non teintes:		
	2) de veau, vachette	175	12,5 %
	3) autres peaux	87,5	12,5 %
— —	B.— Tannées, teintes en toutes couleurs:		
	1) de mouton, agneau, chèvre et chevreau	255	12,5 %
	2) de veau, vachette	165	12,5 %
	3) autres peaux	105	12,5 %
Ex 78	A.— Cuir	80	12,5 %
Ex 87	Objets en peau et en cuir:		
	A.— Porte-monnaie, sacs de dames, étuis à cigarettes, étuis de nécessaires de toilette, chaîne de montres:		
	1) simples ou combinées avec des matières communes .	880	20 %
Note Ad Ex 87 A.	Sont à considérer comme matières «communes» les imitations d'ivoire, d'écaille et de nacre, le trocard, le galalith, le celluloïde, la corne, l'os, le verre, la porcelaine, la soie artificielle et les métaux non précieux, même nickelés ou bronzés.		
Ex 179	Mandarines, cédrats	30	25 %
215	Vins:		
—	A.— En tonneaux ou autres gros récipients	120	25 %
—	B.— En bouteilles, damejeannes, cruches, y compris les poids des récipients	150	25 %
Ex 215	C.— Vins doux ou de dessert:		
	1) en tonneaux ou autres gros récipients	120	30 %
	2) En bouteilles, damejeannes	150	30 %
Ex 218	Raki, rhum, brandy, vermouth, eau-de-vie de vin et autres boissons similaires non sucrés, y compris ceux avec fruits:		
— —	A.— En tonneaux	225	20 %
— —	B.— En autres récipients, y compris le poids des récipients	240	20 %

B Listesi

Türk tarife numarası	EŞYANIN TAVSİFİ	1.6.29 tarihli kanun mucibince resim: türk lirası 100 K. G. için	Tenzilât yüzdeleri
231	Terebantin yağı (nebatî neft, esans dahildir)	15	%30
234 den	B.— Zeytin yağından mamul çamaşır sabunları, (kalıp, külçe yahut toz halinde) .	25	%22,5
261 den	B.— Süpürge otu	4	%30
276 dan	B.— Debagat için palamut hulâsası	4,5	%20
277	B.— Kolofan	4	%30
369	Pamuk iplikleri, boyalı ıstampalı (bir yahut çok telli):		
	A.— 14 İngiliz numarasına kadar (14 numara dahildir).	62,5	%20
	B. — 14 numaradan yukarı 24 İngiliz numarasına kadar (24 numara dahildir) . .	67,5	%20
	C.— 24 İngiliz numarasından yukarı	60	%20
381	Tarifenin başka mahallerinde zikredilmiyen kasarlı, boyalı, ıstampalı, nakışlı, örme veya dokuma pamuk mensucat (madenî teller ile mahlût veya mürettep olanlar da dahildir):		
	A.— Metre murabbaının sıkleti 50 gram kadar olanlar (50 gram dahildir.) . . .	180	%20
	B.— Metre murabbaının sıkleti 50 gramdan yukarı 100 gram kadar olanlar (100 gram dahildir) . . .	135	%20
	C.— Metre murabbaının sıkleti 100 gramdan yukarı 150 grama kadar olanlar (150 gram dahildir) . . .	80	%20
	D.— Metre murabbaının sıkleti 150 gramdan yukarı.	62,5	%20
395	Pamuktan örme eşya ezcümle elbise, fanila, gömlek, don, kaşkorse, kadın ve erkek çorapları (kısmen dikilmiş olanlar da dahilidir) mevadı saire ile mürettep ve gayrı mürettep:		
	B.— Mevadı saire ile müzeyyen veya mürettep olanlar	450	%30

Liste B

N° du tarif turc	DÉSIGNATION DES MARCHANDISES	Droits en Ltq. par 100 Kgs. fixés par loi du 8/6/1929.	Pourcent de réduction accordée
231	Huile de térébenthine (naphte végétale) y compris l'essence .	15	30%
Ex 234	B.— Savons de lessive à l'huile d'olive (en pièces blocs ou poudre)	25	22,5%
Ex 261	B.— Paille à balais	4	30%
Ex 276	B. – Extraits tannants vallonnés	4,5	20%
277	B.— Colophane	4	30%
369	Fils de coton teint, estampé (à un ou plusieurs bouts):		
—	A.— Jusqu'au No. 14 anglais (No. 14 inclus)	62,5	20%
—	B.— Au-dessus du No. 14 jusqu'au 24 anglais (No. 24 inclus)	67,5	20%
—	C.— Au-dessus du No. 24 anglais	60	20%
381	Tissus ou tricots de coton, blanchis, teints, estampés, brodés, brochés, non dénommés ailleurs dans le tarif (y compris ceux mélangés ou combinés avec des fils métalliques):		
—	A.— Pesant jusqu'à 50 grammes au mètre carré (50 grammes inclus)	180	20%
—	B.— Pesant plus de 50 grammes jusqu'à 100 grammes au mètre carré (100 grammes inclus) .	135	20%
—	C.— Pesant plus de 100 grammes jusqu'à 150 grammes au mètre carré (150 grammes inclus) .	80	20%
—	D.— Pesant plus de 150 grammes au mètre carré	62,5	20%
Ex 395	Articles de tricotage en coton tels que vêtements, flanelles, chemises, caleçons, cache-corsets, bas et chaussettes (y compris ceux partiellement cousus) combinés ou non avec d'autres matières:		
—	B.— Ornés ou combinés avec d'autres matières	450	30%

B Listesi

Türk tarife numarası	EŞYANIN TAVSİFİ	1/6/29 tarihli kanun mucibince resim: türk lirası 100 K. G. için	Tenzilât yüzdeleri
414	Sicim, ip, halat:		
	A.— Kutru 5 m. m. ve ondan yukarı	3,75	%20
	B.— Kutru 5 m.m. ye kadar .	25	%20
417 den	Sargılık kaba mensucat ve bezler, jütten, koko elyafından yahut tarifede zikrolunmıyan sair nebatî maddelerden çuval ve mamulât (tabiî renkte yahut boyalı):		
	A.— Sargılık kaba bez	13	%5
	B.— Çuval	12	%5
468	Talk (her nevi).	10	%30
494	Şişe, küçük şişe, galon, kavanoz, damacana, ve emsali, (boyalı yahut tabiî renkte):		
	A.— Adileri:		
	1) Sade	3	%20
	2) Sair mevat ile mürettep (sepet örgüsü olanlar dahildir).	6,25	%20
	B.— Kesme, mahkûk ve müzeyyen:		
	1) Mevadi adiye ile mürettep	57,5	%20
792	Saloksin	200	%15
853 den	Tarifede gayrı mezkûr seromlar, aşılar, kimyevî ve tıbbî müstahsalât, müstahsalâtı kimyeviyei sınaiye ve müstahzarat:		
	B.— den: Hükûmetin müsaadesile ithal edilen müstahzarat.	Kıymeti üzerinden %25	%20

Liste B

N° du tarif turc	DÉSIGNATION DES MARCHANDISES	Droits en Ltq. par 100 Klgs. fixés par loi du 8/6/1929.	Pourcent de réduction accordée
414	Ficelles, cordes, cables:		
—	A.—Jusqu'à 5 m/m. de diamètre	37,5	20%
—	B.— De 5 m/m. de diamètre et au-dessus	25	20%
Ex 417	Tissus, toile grossière d'emballage, sacs et ouvrages en jute, en fibres de coco ou autres matières végétales non dénommées dans le tarif (couleur naturelle ou teints):		
—	A.— Toile grossière d'emballage.	13	5%
—	B.— Sacs.	12	5%
468	Talc (toute espèce)	10	30%
494	Bouteilles, flacons, galons, pots dame - jeannes et similaires (teints ou couleur naturelle):		
—	A.— Ordinaires:		
	1) simples	3	20%
	2) combinés avec d'autres matières (y compris ceux avec treillis de panier) . .	6,25	20%
—	B.— Taillés, gravés et ornés:		
	1) combinés avec des matières communes	57,5	20%
792	Saloxine	200	15%
Ex 853	Sérums, vaccins, produits chimiques, produits médicinaux, chimico - industriels et spécialités, non mentionnés dans le tarif: Ex B Spécialités jouissant du permis d'importation du gouvernement . . . ad val.	25%	20%

C Merbutu

YUNANİSTAN CÜMHURİYEYİ

Atina Ticaret ve Sanayi Odası

Menşe Şehadetnamesi

(Nümunesi)

Biz, Atina Ticaret ve Sanayi Odası.....

.....

.....(.....)

zirde muharrer eşyanın, mürsil tarafından bize ibraz edilen itimada şayan vesaik mucibince, menşelerinin veya mahalli imallerinin.....

olduğunu huzurumuzda beyan ettiğini tasdik ederiz. İşbu eşya kara veya deniz tariki ile.....

ticaret veya sanayi ile müteveggil.....

emaneten gönderilmiştir.

Parça adedi ve cinsleri	Marka ve numarası	Safi ve gayri safi sıklet veya hacmin ölçüsü	Eşyanın nev'i

Mes'uliyetim tahtında musaddaktır.

Atina,.....

Beyanname sahibinin imzası:

Biz, Atina Ticaret ve Sanayi Odası yukardaki beyanatı tasdik ve aynı zamanda salifülbeyan eşyanın satış muamelesinin bilfiil bu memlekette cereyan ettiğini teyit ederiz.

Atina,.....

Müdür:

Annexe C

RÉPUBLIQUE HELLÉNIQUE

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie d'Athènes

(Modèle)

Certificat d'Origine

Nous, Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie d'Athènes, certifions que:

.....

déclaré devant nous, sous sa responsabilité, que les marchandises ci-dessous désignées sont d'origine ou de fabrication.....

conformément aux documents digne de foi qui nous ont été présentés par l'expéditeur. Ces marchandises sont envoyées à.....

à la consignation de.....

commerçant ou industriel à.....

par voie de terre ou de navire.

Nombre et catégorie des colis	Marques et numéros	Poids brut ou net ou mesure de cap.	Espèce de marchandises

Ainsi affirmé sous ma responsabilité.

Athènes, le.....

Signature du déclarant:

Confirmé par, Nous, Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie d'Athènes qui attestons en outre que la vente des marchandises désignées ci-dessus, a été effectivement conclue, en ce pays.

Athènes, le.....

Le Directeur:

C 1. Merbutu

Menşe şehadetnamesi numunesi

Mürsilin	Mürselünileyhin
İsmi :	İsmi : .....
İkametgâhı :	İkametgâhı : .....
Sokağı :	Sokağı : .....

Parça adedi	Ambalajın (zurufun) şekil ve sureti	Marka ve numarası	Kilogram olarak safi ve gayri safi sıkleti ve kıymeti	Sevkedildiği tarik (şimendifer, posta, vapur ilâh.)	Muhteviyatı

Balâda evsafı zikredilen eşyanın menşeinin ..... olduğu tasdik kılındı.

..... , ... 193 .....

(Mühür)

(Şehadetnameyi ita eden salâhiyettar dairenin ismi ve imza :)

Annexe C 1.

(Modèle)

Certificat d'Origine

Expéditeur	Receveur
Nom :	Nom : .....
Domicile :	Domicile : .....
Rue :	Rue : .....

Nombre des colis	Mode d'emballage	Marques Numéro	Poids brut et net (en kilogrammes et valeur)	Voies d'expédition (chemins de fer, poste, bateaux, etc.)	Contenu

Il est certifié que les marchandises désignées ci-dessus sont d'origine.....

....., le..... 19.....

(Sceaux)

(Désignation du Bureau compétent et Signature)

D Merbutu

DEVLETİN İSMİ

Varakayı ita eden makam

Seyyar ticaret memurlarına mahsus salâhiyet varakası

İta tarihinden itibaren oniki ay müddetle muteberdir.

Hangi memleketler için muteber olduğu .....
varakanın numarası .....
şehrinde mütevellit ve .....
şehrinin .....
sokağında ..... *numaralı* ..... *mukim* .....
efendinin .....
şehrinde ..... *unvanı ticarisi altında işleyen* .....

1) Fabrika — veya ticarethane — sinin — lerinin — sahibi veya — namına ifayı muameleye salâhiyettar seyyar ticaret memuru olduğu ve mumaileyhin salifüzzikir fabrika — ticarethane — ler — için balâda muharrer memleketlerde siparişler almak veyahut mübayyaat icra eylemek salâhiyetini haiz bulunduğu ve mezkûr ticarethane — fabrika — nın — ların .....
memleketinde icrayı ticaret — san'at — etmeğe mezun olup bu baptaki tekâlifi kanuniyeyi tesviye etmekte olduğu — oldukları — tasdik kılındı.

..... *şehrin ismi* ..... *193* .....

TİCARETHANENİN — LERİN — SAHİBİNİN İMZASI

.....

VARAKA HAMİLİNİN EŞKÂLİ

Yaş .....

Boy .....

Saç .....

Alâmeti farikai sabite .....

FOTOGRAF

VARAKA HAMİLİNİN İMZASI

.....

1) İşbu noktalara ticarethane veya fabrikaların neler sattığı veya neler imal ettiği yazılacaktır.

Annexe D

NOM de l'ETAT

(Autorité de délivrance)

Carte de Légitimation pour Voyageurs de Commerce

Valable pendant douze mois à compter de la date de délivrance.

Bon pour .....
N° de la carte .....

Il est certifié par la présente que le porteur de cette carte :
M .....
né à ..... *demeurant à* ....., *rue* ..... *N°* .....
possède (1) .....
à .....
sous la raison de commerce .....
.....
(ou) est commis-voyageur { *de la maison* ..... / *des maisons* ..... } *au service*
à .....
qui { *possède (1)* ..... / *possèdent* ..... }
sous la raison de commerce .....

Le porteur de cette carte se proposant de recueillir des commandes dans les pays susvisés et de faire des achats pour la(les) maison(s) dont il s'agit, il est certifié que ladite(lesdites) maison(s) est(sont) autorisée(s) à pratiquer son (leur) industrie et son (leur) commerce à .....*et y paie(nt) les contributions légales à cet effet.*

....., *le* ..... *193* .....

SIGNATURE DU CHEF DE LA(DES) MAISON(S) :

.....

SIGNALEMENT DU PORTEUR

Age .....
Taille .....
Cheveux .....
Signes particuliers .....

PHOTOGRAPHIE

SIGNATURE DU PORTEUR

.....

(1) Indication de la fabrique ou du commerce.

N. B. On ne doit remplir que la rubrique 1 du formulaire lorsqu'il s'agit du chef d'un établissement commercial ou industriel.

D 1. Merbutu

YUNANİSTAN CÜMHURİYETİ

Seyyar Ticaret Memurlarına mahsus

Salâhiyet Varakası

İta tarihinden itibaren oniki ay müddetle muteberdir.

Hangi memleketler için muteber olduğu .....

varakanın numarası .....

Varakayı ita eden makam :
Ticaret ve Sanayi Odası

.....

Müdür

..... *şehrinde mütevellit ve* ..... *şehrinin* ..... *sokağında* ..... *numaralı* ..... *mukim* ..... *efendinin* ..... *şehrinde* ..... *unvanı ticarisi altında işleyen* .....

1) Fabrika — veya ticarethane — sinin — lerinin — sahibi veya — namına ifayı muameleye salâhiyettar seyyar ticaret memuru olduğu ve mumaileyhin salifüzzikir fabrika — ticarethane — ler — için balâda muharrer memleketlerde siparişler almak veyahut mübayyaat icra eylemek salâhiyetini haiz bulunduğu ve mezkûr ticarethane — fabrika — nın — ların ..... *memleketinde icrayı ticaret — san'at — etmeğe mezun olup bu baptaki tekâlifi kanuniyeyi tesviye etmekte olduğu — oldukları — tasdik kılındı.*

..... *şehrin ismi* ..... *193* .....

TİCARETHANENİN — LERİN —
SAHİBİNİN İMZASI

.....

VARAKA HAMİLİNİN EŞKÂLİ

Yaş .....

Boy .....

Saç .....

Alâmeti farikai sabite .....

FOTOGRAF

VARAKA HAMİLİNİN İMZASI

.....

1) İşbu noktalara ticarethane veya fabrikaların neler sattığı veya neler imal ettiği yazılacaktır.

Annexe D 1.

RÉPUBLIQUE HELLÉNIQUE

Carte de Légitimation

pour Voyageurs de Commerce

Valable pendant douze mois à compter de la date de délivrance.

Bon pour .....

N° de la carte .....

Autorité de délivrance :
Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de

.....

Le Directeur

Il est certifié par la présente que le porteur de cette carte :

M .....

né à ..... *demeurant à* ..... ,

rue ..... *N°* .....

possède (1) .....

à .....

sous la raison de commerce .....

.....

(ou) est commis-voyageur { *de la maison* ..... / *au service* { *des maisons* .....

à .....

qui { *possède* (1) ..... / *possèdent* .....

sous la raison de commerce .....

Le porteur de cette carte se proposant de recueillir des commandes dans les pays susvisés et de faire des achats pour la(les) maison(s) dont il s'agit, il est certifié que ladite(lesdites) maison(s) est(sont) autorisée(s) à pratiquer son (leur) industrie et son (leur) commerce à ..... *et y paie(nt) les contributions légales à cet effet.*

....., *le* ..... *193* .....

SIGNATURE
DU CHEF DE LA(DES) MAISON(S) :

.....

SIGNALEMENT DU PORTEUR

Age .....

Taille .....

Cheveux .....

Signes particuliers .....

PHOTOGRAPHIE

SIGNATURE DU PORTEUR

.....

(1) Indication de la fabrique ou du commerce.

N. B. On ne doit remplir que la rubrique 1 du formulaire lorsqu'il s'agit du chef d'un établissement commercial ou industriel.

İmza Protokolu

Bu günkü tarihli mukavelenamenin imzası esnasında Yüksek Âkit Taraflar onun bazı hükümlerini ve bunların tatbik şeraitini atideki ahkâm mucibince tayin ve tavzih eylemeği kararlaştırmışlardır.

Birinci Maddeye Müteferrian

Şurası, maamafih, mukarrerdir ki birinci maddenın ahkâmı ne 30 Kânunusani 1923 de Lozanda akt edilmiş olan mübadele mukavelenamesinin birinci maddesinin hükümlerine, ne de pasaport, vize, ikamet ruhsatnamesi ve millî sa'y pazarının himayesi hususlarında mer'i veya meriyete konacak olan nizamnamelere halel vermez.

Dokuzuncu Maddeye Müteferrian

Şurası mukarrerdir ki « mülkî istimvaller » tabiri menfaatı umumiye ilcasile yapılan istimlâklere de şamildir.

Onuncu Maddeye Müteferrian

Yüksek Âkit Taraflar dumping'e karşı icabeden tedbirleri almak hakkını mahfuz tutarlar.

Tenzilât yüzdelerinin taallûk ettiği (B) listesindeki maddelerden birine tatbik edilen tarife arttırılacak olursa bu tezyidin mer'iyete girmesinden itibaren dokuz aylık bir mühlet munkazi oluncıya kadar mezkûr madde için mukavelede derpiş edilmiş olan menafi hasebile işbu mukavelenin imzası tarihinde terettüp eden resim değiştirilmeksizin muhafaza edilecektir.

8 Haziran 1929 tarih ve 1499 numaralı kanunun on beşinci maddesine tevfikan Türk tarifesinin herhangi bir tezyidi Resmî Gazete ile neşrinden itibaren üç aydan az zaman zarfında mer'iyete konamaz.

Şurası mukarrerdir ki Türkiye, gümrük tarifesindeki miktarların tezyidine tevessül ettiği takdirde iki Yüksek Âkit Taraf bu tezyitlere çaresaz olmak ve onlarda, yeni esaslar üzerinde, bir anlaşma sureti tesviyesi aramak maksadile, mukavelenamenin devamı esnasında müzakerata girişmek için şimdiden mutabıktırlar.

Protocole de Signature

Au moment de signer la Convention en date de ce jour, les Hautes Parties Contractantes ont décidé de préciser certaines de ses clauses ainsi que leurs conditions d'application suivant les dispositions ci-après :

Ad Article 1.

Il est entendu, toutefois, que les dispositions de l'article 1 ne portent pas atteinte ni aux stipulations de l'article 1 de la Convention d'Echange conclue à Lausanne le 30 Janvier 1923, ni aux règlements qui sont ou seront en vigueur en matière de passeports, de visas, de permis de séjour et de la protection du marché national du travail.

Ad Article 9.

Il est entendu que l'expression "réquisitions civiles" couvre également les expropriations pour raison d'utilité publique.

Ad Article 10.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes se réservent le droit de prendre les mesures nécessaires contre le dumping.

Au cas où le tarif appliqué à l'un des articles de la liste B sur lesquels portent les pourcentages de réduction serait majoré, la tarification résultant, à la date de la signature de la présente Convention, des avantages qui y sont prévus, serait maintenue sans changement pour ledit article jusqu'à l'expiration d'un délai de neuf mois à partir de la mise en vigueur de la majoration susmentionnée.

Conformément à l'article 15 de la loi douanière No. 1499 du 8 Juin 1929, aucune majoration du tarif turc ne peut être mise en vigueur moins de trois mois après la publication au Journal Officiel.

Il est bien entendu que, au cas où la Turquie procèderait à une majoration des taux de la liste B de son tarif douanier, les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes sont d'ores et déjà d'accord pour entamer des négociations pendant la durée de la Convention, en vue de remédier à ces majorations et d'y chercher sur de nouvelles bases une solution de conciliation.

Ön Beşinci Maddeye Müteferrian

Şurası mukarrerdir ki, menşe şehadetnamesi hususunda Yüksek Âkit Taraflar birbirlerine, mütekabiliyet şartile, en ziyade müsaadeye mazhar millet muamelesi bahşederler.

Şurası da mukarrerdir ki ihraç edilecek hayvanat için iki memleketin mütekabil makamatı tarafından verilmiş olan menşe şehadetnameleri, Konsoloshane bulunmıyan mahallerde Konsolosluk vizesine, mütekabiliyet şartile tâbi tutulmıyacaktır.

Yirmi Beşinci Maddeye Müteferrian

Türkiyenin millî sancak taşıyan ve Türk limanları arasında Türk posta çantalarını taşımak hizmetini muntazaman ifa eden gemilere fener rüsumundan tenzilât bahşetmesinin yirmi beşinci madde ahkâmını muhil telâkki edilemiyeceği mukarrerdir.

Otuz İkinci ve Otuz Üçüncü Maddelere Müteferrian

Şurası mukarrerdir ki Yüksek Âkit Taraflardan hiç biri kendi konsolosları için diğer tarafın konsoloslarına kendisinin bahşettiği haklardan başkalarını veya daha vasilerini mutalebe etmek üzere bu maddede zikredilmiş olan en ziyade müsaadeye mazhar ecnebi memleket muamelesinden istifadeyi ileri süremiyecektir.

Otuz Beşinci Maddeye Müteferian

Şurası mukarrerdir ki hukuku düvel teamülleri mucibince Devletin hâkimiyet hakkı sahasına veya münhasıran Devletin salâhiyetine dahil bulunan bütün hususat hakeme tevdi edilmiyecektir.

Bu protokol bu mukavelenamenin mütemmim cüz'ünü teşkil edecek ve bununla ayni zamanda mer'iyete girecektir.

Yukarıdaki hükümleri tasdik etmek üzere murahhaslar bu protokolu imzalamışlardır.

Ankarada 30 Teşrinievvel 1930 tarihinde fransızca iki nüsha olarak tanzim edilmiştir.

Dr. T. RÜŞTÜ
ZEKÂİ
MUSTAFA ŞEREF
M. NUMAN

A. MICHALAKOPOULOS
S. POLYCHRONIADIS

Ad Article 15.

Il est entendu qu'en matière de certificats d'origine, les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'accordent, à charge de réciprocité, le traitement de la nation la plus favorisée.

Il est aussi entendu que les certificats d'origine délivrés par les autorités respectives des deux Pays pour le bétail à exporter ne seront pas soumis aux visas consulaires, à charge de réciprocité, dans les localités où il n'y a pas de consulats.

Ad Article 25.

Il est entendu que les dispositions de l'Art. 25 ne doivent pas être considérées comme atteintes du fait que la Turquie accorde une réduction sur les taxes de phare aux navires battant le pavillon national et faisant régulièrement le service de transport des valises postales turques entre les ports turcs.

Ad Article 32 et 33.

Il est entendu que ni l'une ni l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes ne pourra invoquer le bénéfice du traitement du Pays le plus favorisé énoncé dans ces articles pour réclamer en faveur de ses officiers consulaires des droits autres ou plus étendus que ceux accordés par Elle-même aux officiers consulaires de l'autre Partie.

Ad Article 35.

Il est entendu que tous les cas ressortant du domaine de la souveraineté ou de la compétence exclusive de l'Etat conformément aux usages du droit international ne sauraient faire l'objet d'un arbitrage.

Le présent Protocole fait partie intégrante de la présente Convention et entre en vigueur en même temps que la Convention.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires ont signé le présent protocole.

Fait en français en double exemplaire, à Ankara le 30 Octobre 1930.

Dr. T. RÜSTÜ
ZEKÂI
MUSTAFA ŞEREF
M. NUMAN

A. MICHALAKOPOULOS
POLYCHRONIADIS

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 71 Istanbul, July 9, 1932.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 8 1932
WESTERN DIVISION

SUBJECT: Press report of former American Ambassador's statement, including reference to Turkey's southern policy.

AM RECD
DEPT. OF STATE
DIV. COM. & REC.
JUL 26 32

FOR DISTRIBUTION
No

767.00/44

File
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 27 1932
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

767.00
note
767.90 d 15

Sir:

767.00/41

Referring to my despatch No. 12, May 26, 1932, I beg to report that July 6, the Turkish newspaper, (published in French) LE JOURNAL D'ORIENT, published, on the
1/ front page an article (copy enclosed) which quotes Mr. Grew from the JAPAN TIMES AND MAIL, of Tokyo, as saying: "Even if Turkey were offered it, she would not accept the retrocession to her of Syria, or any other territory, she has lost". Conversation with Mr. Shaw indicates that this was the opinion of the Embassy based upon statements made to it by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and other influential Turks. This, however, conflicts with the statement, recorded at page 3 of my No. 12, by the French Ambassador, Count de Chambrun, who told me the Gazi said

to him

AUG 11 1932
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to him that Turkey would move into the two Turkish cities of Aleppo and Alexandretta inside of twenty-four hours after the French moved out. This seemed to me to indicate Turkish desire to repossess themselves of those two largely Turkish cities, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in my several talks with him, has certainly said nothing to change that opinion. I do not believe that the Turks would do anything aggressive to obtain these two cities, for they are well pleased with their present foreign policy of friendship with all foreign countries, especially their neighbors. But I do not believe they would refuse Aleppo and Alexandretta if there were any pacific way of obtaining them. When invited to attend, June 29, the convention now being held over at Scutari in the American Girls' School, I talked with a couple of our people stationed at Aleppo and they confirmed how Turkish a city it is. Today, Mr. Fowle, in charge of that convention, telephoned me that they were putting in charge of their Aleppo School, Mr. Markham, now head of the Erenkeuy School, near Scutari, which must be closed for reasons of economy. I asked Mr. Fowle about Aleppo, and he volunteered that, although it was largely Turkish, Antioch and Alexandretta were even more so. He added that he believed that the French, when the Franklin-Bouillon Agreement set up the autonomous Sandjaks of Alexandretta and Antioch (and permitted there the functioning of Turkish schools), did so with the idea that some day it would prove useful in trading for concessions that France might

might desire from Turkey. The French, by the way, have not carried out those language obligations under that agreement.

There have always been Armenian settlements along the northern border of Syria and these have been augmented by refugees from Turkey. This annoys the Ankara Government considerably, as they blame the Armenians for much of the smuggling on the frontier. This frontier was delimited in the Franklin-Bouillon Agreement in a rather sketchy fashion, most of it along the railway, one rail assigned to Turkey and the other to Syria.

Monsieur Chauvel, political director of Syria, has been in Ankara for several days, conferring with the French Ambassador, and will stay for two or three more, although the Ambassador comes to Istanbul today. One of the Secretaries of the French Embassy says that M. de Chambrun knows practically nothing about Syria and that Monsieur Chauvel only came here to give technical advice and help from the Syrian point of view. I believe, on the contrary that the Ambassador is greatly concerned in settling the Syrian frontier question.

The above-mentioned Secretary thinks that Turkey naturally wishes to rectify the southern frontier, just as any country would like to gain more territory. He also feels that the Turks are just as anxious to have Mosul as they are to gain certain territories in Syria, but that, in his opinion, is beyond the realms of possibility; certainly, if France evacuated Syria, there would be certain preliminary guarantees involved and other countries could not simply step in and help themselves to various

strips

strips of land. That means, there would be trading. The Secretary says that the Turks would strongly object to a united state consisting of Syria, Palestine, Transjordania and Iraq.

This despatch must not be taken as even an implied criticism of Mr. Grew's statement - if he really made it! - but as an expression of my opinion that the attitude of the Turks today has changed so that instead of opposing retrocession of such territory as Aleppo, Antioch or Alexandretta, - largely Turkish in population, - Turkey would welcome it.

Respectfully yours,

Charles H. Sherrill

CHARLES H. SHERRILL.

Enclosure:

1. Clipping from LE JOURNAL D'ORIENT, July 6, 1932.

COPY SENT E. I. C. PARIS

710
CHS:FM

ENCLOSURE NO. 1

To despatch No. 71 of July 6, 1932,
from the Embassy at Istanbul.

LE JOURNAL D'ORIENT,
July 6, 1932.

Ce que pense M. Joseph Grew, l'ex-ambassadeur des Etats-Unis à Ankara, de la Turquie moderne

« LA REDUCTION DE SON ANCIEN TERRITOIRE A DONNE AU PAYS FORCE ET HOMOGENEITE» DIT LE GRAND DIPLOMATE

Le « Japan Times et Mail » de Tokio qui nous est parvenu par le dernier courrier, publie l'opinion de M. Grew qui, comme on le sait, a représenté les U. S. A. à Ankara pendant cinq ans et a laissé d'ineffaçables souvenirs parmi nous.

Nos lecteurs n'ignorent pas que M. Grew a été appelé à représenter son gouvernement auprès du Mikado.

Les déclarations que nous donnons ci-après, ont été faites par M. Grew à Washingon à l'occasion de son départ pour la capitale japonaise où il se rend pour prendre possession de son poste. Voici ce qu'il dit:

« La Turquie moderne, la Turquie de Mustapha Kemal se distingue par un nationalisme fervent.

« Elle est aujourd'hui beaucoup plus heureuse et beaucoup plus stable que l'empire d'avant-guerre qui englobait une foule de nationalités hetérogènes sur toute l'étendue du Proche-Orient.

« Même si on le lui offrait, la Turquie n'accepterait pas qu'on lui rétrocède la Syrie ou aucun autre territoire qu'elle a perdu.

«Le Gouvernement d'Ankara considère que sa force réside dans son unité et il concentre tous ses efforts sur l'Anatolie et la bande de territoire européen qu'elle délient.

« Mû par cet idéal le Gouvernement turc modernise rapidement le pays.

« Des grands progrès ont été réalisés sous les auspices du Gazi dans le domaine des rélations internationales. Des liens solides d'amitié lient actuellement la Turquie à tous les pays voisins.

« La Turquie actuelle, homogène et pacifique avance à grands pas vers la prospérité sous l'impulsion de son grand animateur, le Gazi. »

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

767.00/45

SEE 500. C 001/731 FOR #95

FROM Turkey (Sherrill) DATED July 25,1932.

TO NAME

1—1127

REGARDING: Text of letter sent to Soviet Charge d'Affaires by Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs regarding Turkey's entrance into the League, which is one more illustration of Turkey's determination to safeguard with utmost care her independence in the international field and to avoid being identified with one group of Powers rather than with another.

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 168

Istanbul, August 3, 1932.

SUBJECT: Turkey's southern policy.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 2 1932
ASSISTANT SECRETARY'S OFFICE

DEPT. OF STATE
DIV. COM. & MAR.
AUG 24 32
AM. RECD

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 25 1932
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

SEP 3 1932

767.00
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The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

Ever since the Prime Minister's speech on July 27, 1932, dedicating the Gazi's statue at Smyrna, the Turkish press has been full of articles referring to the long continued aspirations of the Turkish race toward the Mediterranean littoral. August 1, the SON POSTA contained an article in the first paragraph of which appears a reference to "the beautiful Turkish cities which bear the names

1/ of Alexandretta and Antioch" (copy enclosed). Reference is made to the third page of my despatch of today's date reporting the "Conversation with the German Ambassador" in which Mr. Nadolny remarks that he believes that the Turks covet Alexandretta, Antioch and Aleppo, because of the many Turks living there. This confirms a similar

opinion

opinion held by the French Ambassador, Mr. de Chambrun, referred to in my No. 71, July 9. This morning's daily REPUBLIQUE (French version of the DJUMHOURIET, copy enclosed), refers to Turkey's desire that France make a free port at Alexandretta and undertake the construction of a railway line connecting it with Dortyol, which is on the Turkish side of the Turkish-Syrian border and about sixty miles from Adana. All the foregoing confirms my opinion that neither the Turkish people nor the Turkish Government have relinquished the hope that they will one day regain Aleppo, Antioch and Alexandretta, and that in the meantime their attention is especially directed towards Alexandretta and Antioch in the hope of helping existing Turkish business interests there, or to such questions as this railway construction now brought up for discussion.

Respectfully yours,

Charles H. Sherrill

CHARLES H. SHERRILL.

Enclosures:

1. Clipping quoted from SON POSTA, Istanbul, August 1, 1932.

2. Clipping from LA REPUBLIQUE, Istanbul, August 3, 1932.

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CHS:FM

ENCLOSURE NO. 1.

To despatch No. 103 of August 3, 1932, from the Embassy at Istanbul.

Clipping quoted from SON POSTA, Istanbul, August 1, 1932.

LA MEDITERRANEE DANS L'HISTOIRE

Son Posta aug 1

Du « Son Posta » Vasfi Rachid bey:

« Franchissons les détroits dont nous possédons actuellement les clefs qui demeureront toujours en notre possession et pénétrons dans la Méditerranée pour en visiter les rivages. Commençons notre tournée par les rives asiatiques : nous y trouverons tout d'abord notre foyer ; puis les belles cités turques qui portent le nom d'Alexandrette et d'Antioche ; plus loin le Liban et la Palestine.

ENCLOSURE NO. 2

To Despatch No. 108 of August 3, 1932, from the Embassy at Istanbul.

Clipping from
LA REPUBLIQUE,
August 3, 1932.

Alexandrette port libre ??

Il nous revient que notre gouvernement, se basant sur l'accord d'Ankara conclu en 1929 avec la France, invita le gouvernement francais à ériger Alexandrette en port libre et d'entamer la construction de la ligne Deurt yol à Alexandrette.

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 137 Istanbul, August 22, 1932.

SUBJECT: Turkey's Southern Policy.

FOR DISTRIBUTION

In U. ..

MID

SEP 22 1932

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 21 1932
A-C/C
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
SEP 7 '32

767.00/47

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

September 20 1932.

Letter to Gould (Beirut) 9/19/32. HSV/LM

Sir:

/41 767.00/44

Referring to my Nos. 12 of May 26, and 71 of July 8, upon Turkey's Southern Policy, I beg to enclose herewith

1/ an article from today's REPUBLIQUE signed by Yunus Nadi Bey, who is very close to the President. He makes a clear distinction between the Turkish character of Antioch and Alexandretta, and all other Syrians under the French Mandate. He also refers to the treaties safe-guarding their rights as Turks, by which he probably refers to Article 7 of the Franklin-Bouillon Treaty of October 20, 1921. This confirms the opinion which I have held for sometime that, although the Turks have no desire to conquer any foreign territory, they would be very pleased to have two such Turkish cities

as Antioch

FILED SEP 24 1932

as Antioch and Alexandretta put under the Turkish flag. Last Friday, August 19, after lunching at Yalova with Hikmet Bey, (Secretary General of the Presidency, former Minister to Belgrade and Ambassador to Afghanistan) we went for an automobile drive out on the Brussa road. This gave an opportunity for a long conversation on various subjects. In the course of it, he brought up the Gazi's pacific intention toward the entire wide world, saying that he was now devoting all his energies to the Turkification of Turkey. I asked him what would be their answer if they were offered Aleppo, Antioch and Alexandretta, in all of which cities there is a large Turkish population. He replied: "Aleppo contains many Turks, but is not really Turkish. On the other hand, we would be glad to have Antioch and Alexandretta, both of which are by a large majority Turkish in population. Also we feel that our Turkish fellow citizens there are not enjoying the right to maintain their Turkish culture and civilization which were guaranteed by the French under the Franklin-Bouillon Treaty". Three days later comes this leading article on the front page of the REPUBLIQUE (French edition of the DJUMHOURIET) which is as obviously inspired by the Gazi as was Hikmet Bey's point of view.

Respectfully yours,

Charles H. Sherrill

CHARLES H. SHERRILL.

Enclosure:
1. Clipping from LA REPUBLIQUE, August 22.

710
CHS:FM

COPY SENT E. I. C. PARIS

Enclosure No. 1 of despatch No. 137 of August 22, 1932, from the Embassy at Istanbul.

Clipping from LA REPUBLIQUE, August 22.

Les Turcs d'Antioche sont persécutés

Nous venons d'apprendre l'incarcération de Chukri Fehmi bey, rédacteur au journal «Yéni-Gun», paraissant à Antioche, pour publication d'un article sur les impôts qui frappent les propriétés immobilières. Il nous revient également que l'arrestation a été opérée par mesure administrative et qu'on tâche d'instruire le procès par une procédure extra-judiciaire. Suivant de près les publications de ce petit journal turc, nous connaissons à fond les véritables raisons qui ont présidé à l'arrestation et à la mise en jugement de notre confrère. Les droits, placés sous la garantie des traités, de la population de cette région, éminemment turque, trouvaient un écho retentissant dans les pages de ce journal. Ceux qui ne voulaient pas que les choses fussent ainsi n'ont pu résister à la tentation de recourir aux moyens forts pour étouffer cette voix. Tel est le véritable mobile de l'incident que nous venons de signaler.

Les manifestations de la politique de persécution dont on use à l'endroit des Turcs de la région d'Antioche et de ses environs ne se réduisent pas à quelques cas isolés. Chaque jour nous apporte le témoignage d'une action combinée, systématique, tendant à rendre la vie insupportable à nos frères de sang, et à leur arracher chaque jour, si possible, un lambeau de leur existence nationale. Au nom des intérêts supérieurs des Turcs de cette région, le «Yéni-Gun» ne pouvait certainement pas manquer à son devoir de dénoncer, dans le modeste cadre de ses pages, les mauvais traitements dont ses frères étaient l'objet et d'être l'interprète de la légitime réaction que provoquait cette politique. Nous assistons de loin aux scènes de cette dispute qui risquait d'être sans fin. Et voilà que, la partie qui a la force à son service s'est décidée à s'en servir contre la partie, prétendue faible, chez laquelle la parole est censée constituer l'arme avec quoi devraient être défendus, les principes de la justice. Cependant, cette action dirigée contre la vérité et contre le droit est loin d'être forte. Quels que soient le but auquel ils visent et le prétexte dont ils entendent se couvrir, les promoteurs de ce mouvement ne se rendent pas compte de ce fait qu'ils blessent, en même temps que l'esprit du traité les sentiments du peuple voisin. Tout le mal réside là. La Syrie n'aurait pas, que nous sachions, un quelconque intérêt à pousser les choses dans pareille impasse ; il lui en cuirait, au contraire.

Si nous nous sommes résignés à laisser dans les frontières syriennes la ville d'Alexandrie et ses environs où la majorité de la population est turque, c'est qu'on nous avait donné l'assurance que cette région jouirait d'une administration particulière, pour ses habitants, favorisés des facilités d'ordre administratif et judiciaire, la garantie de poursuivre librement leur développement culturel, national. Il ne suffisait pas de voir ces dispositions agrémenter les feuilles du traité, pour considérer que tout était terminé et que tout devait aller pour le mieux dans le meilleur

D. L. R.). — Une erreur typographique nos lecteurs auront certainement ée d'eux-mêmes, a remplacé dans e de fond de notre numéro d'hier, la nation géographique «Alexandrette» ar «Alexandrie».

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Notre acceptation d'un arrangement laissant au-delà de nos frontières, les Turcs d'Alexandrie était inspirée par la conviction où nous étions de voir leur existence nationale à l'abri de toute atteinte.

Si nous avons à compter aujourd'hui avec des agissements, faits pour ébranler cette conviction et, partant pour rendre nulles et non avenues les dispositions du traité, la nécessité s'imposerait alors de remettre la question sur le tapis. Comment pourrait-on oublier que si le traité nous charge de devoir, il en impose de bien plus primordiaux à l'autre partie contractante.

Il pourrait advenir que certains oubliassent leurs devoirs, mais nous ne saurions négliger les nôtres. Rappelons la règle qui est, d'ailleurs, d'une céleste simplicité : D'un traité, les deux parties contractantes sont également et conjointement obligées d'observer les dispositions. En relevant l'atteinte portée aux droits des Turcs d'Alexandrie, nous ne faisons que remplir un devoir et user d'un droit Que chacun s'assure de la persévérance avec laquelle nous entendons nous acquitter de ce devoir et user de ce droit.

Nous n'arrivons pas à saisir quel intérêt la France, Etat mandataire, pourrait bien avoir à refouler aux pieds un traité, basé sur les droits les plus sacrés de ceux dont il prévoit et fixe le sort. En tout état de cause, nous ne croyons pas devoir voir dans la question, un vent d'influence soufflant de Paris. Quant aux Syriens, nos frères d'hier il est bien difficile de trouver un prétexte pouvant justifier les vexations dont ils accablent les Turcs d'Alexandrie.

Nous autres Turcs, nous ne pouvons que formuler des voeux pour le bonheur et le salut de la Syrie. Dès lors, pourquoi tolérerait-on les mauvais traitements que les Syriens, au mépris des traités, font subir aux Turcs de la région ? Et alors quelles sont les qualités des auteurs de ces persécutions qui martyrisent ce peuple et nous affligent à bon droit ? Il est grandement temps de mettre fin à cette politique d'oppression qui a malheureusement trop durée. C'est ce que commandent, d'ailleurs, les devoirs de l'humanité et du bon voisinage, bien entendus. Nous espérons que nos paroles trouveront partout écho favorable et bon accueil.

Comme conclusion, nous dirons qu'il nous tarde de voir rétablir un moment plus tôt et dans toute son intégralité, la situation que les traités ont consacrée pour Alexandrie et pour ses environs.

YUNUS NADI

P. S. — Nous publierons dans notre numéro de demain, la suite des impressions

D. L. R.). — Une erreur typographique nos lecteurs auront certainement ée d'eux-mêmes, a remplacé dans le de fond de notre numéro d'hier, la nination géographique «Alexandrett- par «Alexandrie».

lexandrie, nous ne faisons que remplir un devoir et user d'un droit Que chacun s'assure de la persévérance avec laquelle nous entendons nous acquitter de ce devoir et user de ce droit.

Nous n'arrivons pas à saisir quel intérêt la France, Etat mandataire, pourrait bien avoir à refouler aux pieds un traité, basé sur les droits les plus sacrés de ceux dont il prévoit et fixe le sort. En tout état de cause, nous ne croyons pas devoir voir dans la question, un vent d'influence soufflant de Paris. Quant aux Syriens, nos frères d'hier il est bien difficile de trouver un prétexte pouvant justifier les vexations dont ils accablent les Turcs d'Alexandrie.

Nous autres Turcs, nous ne pouvons que formuler des voeux pour le bonheur et le salut de la Syrie. Dès lors, pourquoi tolérerait-on les mauvais traitements que les Syriens, au mépris des traités, font subir aux Turcs de la région ? Et alors quelles sont les qualités des auteurs de ces persécutions qui martyrisent ce peuple et nous affligent à bon droit ? Il est grandement temps de mettre fin à cette politique d'oppression qui a malheureusement trop durée. C'est ce que commandent, d'ailleurs, les devoirs de l'humanité et du bon voisinage, bien entendus. Nous espérons que nos paroles trouveront partout écho favorable et bon accueil.

Comme conclusion, nous dirons qu'il nous tarde de voir rétablir un moment plus tôt et dans toute son intégralité, la situation que les traités ont consacrée pour Alexandrie et pour ses environs.

YUNUS NADI

P. S. — Nous publierons dans notre numéro de demain, la suite des impressions recueillies au cours de l'audience qui nous a été accordée par le Ghazi.

Y. N.

D. L. R.). — Une erreur typographi- nos lecteurs auront certainement d'eux-mêmes, a remplacé dans de fond de notre numéro d'hier, la nation géographique «Alexandret- «Alexandrie».

September 20 1928.

Dear Goold:

No doubt you have been reading copies of a number of recent despatches from Ambassador Sherrill at Istanbul, sent to you through E.I.C., regarding a reported "Southern policy" of Turkey. They refer particularly to an alleged desire of the Turks to recover the cities of Aleppo, Antioch and Alexandretta where the Turkish population, it is said, is not receiving the treatment guaranteed by the French under the Franklin-Bouillon Treaty of 1921.

While we are not disposed to attach too great importance to the subject of these despatches, it has occurred to some of us here in the Division that it might be interesting to have a report from your office on the manner, insofar as you are able to ascertain it, that the French have carried out their obligations with respect to the maintenance of Turkish culture and civilization for the Turkish population of the above-mentioned cities

Herbert S. Goold, Esquire,

American Consul General,

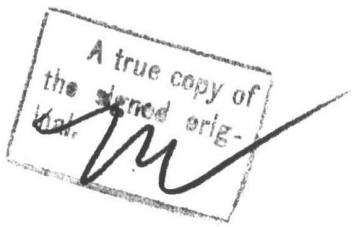
Beirut, Syria.

767.00/474

cities. I do not think that this calls for a very elaborate survey, but your contacts in the cities in question may be able to give you enough information to send us a general picture of the present situation.

Sincerely yours,

WALLACE MURRAY



A true copy of the signed original.

HSV

NE HSV/LM

SEP20 1953

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

October 10, 1932.

MMH:

Istanbul's despatch No. 176 of September 21, 1932, gives a revised list of the treaties concluded by the Turkish Republic of which two are with Japan, of which the Convention of Commerce and Navigation has not yet been ratified by Japan.

LES:CLS

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Istanbul, September 21, 1932.

No. 176

SUBJECT: Revised list of Turkish treaties.

OCT - 5 32

FOR DISTRIBUTION - OHE
To the Fi
In U. S. A.

DIVISION OF EASTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS, OCT 18 1932 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS OCT 17 1932 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Division of FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS OCT 10 1932 Department of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE File HSV OCT 0 1932 DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

DIVISION OF MEXICAN AFFAIRS, OCT 18 1932 Department of State

767.00/48

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

With reference to the Embassy's despatch No. 1332
1/ of September 8, 1931, I have the honor to enclose herewith a revised list of the treaties concluded by the Turkish Republic. The list has been revised by Mr. Thomas J. Cole, Chief Clerk of this Embassy.

TREATY DIVISION OCT 10 1932 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Respectfully yours,

G. Howland Shaw

G. Howland Shaw
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Enclosure:

1. Revised list of treaties.

710
EMH:ON

5 copies of revised list to be substituted for page 18 in the lists attached herewith

Page 18 substituted 10-6-32 L.E.B.

NOV 3 - 1932 FILED

Enclosure No. 1 to despatch No. 176

of SEP 21 1932 from the Embassy at Istanbul.

A REVISED LIST OF THE TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY THE TURKISH REPUBLIC.

AFGHANISTAN:

Treaty of Alliance.
Signed at Moscow, March 1, 1921.
Ratified by Turkey, July 21, 1921.
Text: Recueil des Traités, Vol. 1, pp. 76-77.

Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.
Signed at Angora, May 25, 1928.
Ratified by Turkey, December 13, 1928.
Ratified by Afghanistan, January 17, 1929.
Ratifications exchanged at Ankara, January 17, 1929.
Effective January 17, 1929.
Text: LLT Vol. VII, pp. 133-137.

ALBANIA.

Treaty of Friendship.
Signed at Angora, December 15, 1923.
Ratified by Turkey, April 6, 1925.
Exchange of Ratifications, May 31, 1925.
Effective fifteen days after exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. III, pp. 138-139.

Convention of Establishment.
Signed at Angora, December 15, 1923.
Ratified by Turkey, April 6, 1925.
Exchange of Ratifications, May 31, 1925.
Effective fifteen days after exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. III, pp. 140-144.

Agreement Concerning Nationality.
Signed at Angora, December 15, 1923.
Ratified by Turkey, April 6, 1925.
Exchange of Ratifications, May 31, 1925.
Effective fifteen days after exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. III, pp. 144-145.

Protocol Modifying Agreement Concerning Nationality.
Signed at Angora, June 8, 1926.
Ratified by Turkey, June 9, 1926.
No exchange of ratifications necessary.
Text: LLT Vol. IV, pp.624-625.

Consular Convention.
Signed at Tirana, July 11, 1927.
Ratified by Turkey, May 1, 1928.
Not ratified by Albania.
Text: LLT Vol. VI, pp. 135-149.

In citations to texts, the following references are used:

Recueil des Traités - Treaty Series published by Turkish Foreign Office.
LLT - - - - - - - - - - LA LEGISLATION TURQUE.

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ARGENTINA:

Treaty of Friendship.
Signed at Rome, June 29, 1926.
Ratified by Turkey, January 6, 1927.
Not ratified by Argentina.
Text: LLT Vol. V, pp. 59-60.

AUSTRIA:

Treaty of Friendship.
Signed at Constantinople, January 28, 1924.
Ratified by Turkey, April 21, 1924.
Ratifications exchanged at Angora, October 24, 1924.
Effective fifteen days after exchange of ratifications.
Text: Recueil des Traités, Vol. III, pp.105-107.

Convention Regulating Reciprocal Relations in Questions Dealing with Commercial and Judicial Matters and the Carrying out of Judicial Sentences.
Signed at Ankara, June 22, 1930.
Ratified by Turkey, July 21, 1931.
Text: LLT Vol. X, pp.159-166.

BELGIUM:

Protocol Concerning the Accession of Belgium and Portugal to Certain Provisions and Instruments.
Signed at Lausanne, July 24, 1923.
Ratified by Turkey, August 23, 1923.

Convention of Conciliation, Arbitration and Judicial Settlement.
Signed at Ankara, April 8, 1931.
Ratified by Turkey, July 21, 1931.
Effective upon exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. IX, pp. 867-875.

Treaty of Establishment.
Signed at Ankara, July 30, 1931.
Not yet ratified.
Effective one month after exchange of ratifications.
Text: Embassy's despatch No. 1360, October 27, 1931.

BRAZIL:

Treaty of Friendship.
Signed at Rome, September 8, 1927.
Ratified by Turkey, May 1, 1928.
Ratifications exchanged at Rome, April 15, 1929.
Effective immediately upon exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. VI, pp. 134-135.

BULGARIA:

Treaty of Friendship and Convention of Establishment.
Signed at Angora, October 18, 1925.
Ratified by Turkey, May 30, 1926.
Ratified by Bulgaria, May 27, 1926.
Exchange of ratifications, August 1, 1926.
Treaty of Friendship effective fifteen days after exchange of ratifications.
Convention of Establishment effective one month after exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. IV, pp. 472-480.

Annex to Treaty of Friendship and Convention of Establishment (concerning abandoned property).
Ratified by Turkey, May 28, 1928.
Text: LLT Vol. VI, p. 496.

Treaty of Neutrality, Conciliation, Judiciary Regulation and Arbitration.
Signed at Ankara, March 6, 1929.
Ratified by Turkey, May 28, 1929.
Approved by Bulgaria, May 28, 1929.
Exchange of ratifications, December 3, 1929.
Effective on date of exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol.VIII, pp. 104-111.

Extradition Convention.
Signed at Ankara, December 23, 1929.
Ratified by Turkey, May 26, 1930.
Exchange of ratifications, August 1, 1931.
Effective one month after exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol.VIII, pp.554-559.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.
Signed at Ankara, May 27, 1930.
Ratified by Turkey, June 7, 1930.
Exchange of ratifications, December 16, 1930.
Effective fifteen days after exchange of ratifications.
Text: Embassy's despatch No. 1214, February 2, 1931.

CHILE:

Treaty of Friendship.
Signed at Rome, January 30, 1926.
Ratified by Turkey, June 2, 1926.
Rafifications exchanged at Rome, January 26, 1927.
effective immediately upon exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. IV, pp.527-529.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

Treaty of Friendship.
Signed at Angora, October 11, 1924.
Ratified by Turkey, April 13, 1925.
Exchange of ratifications, July 6, 1925.
Effective immediately upon exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol.III, pp.203-205.

Convention Relative to Reciprocal Judicial Relations in Civil and Commercial Matters.
Signed at Prague, August 22, 1930.
Not yet ratified.
Text: Not published.

Commercial Convention.
Signed at Ankara, January 17, 1931.
Ratified by Turkey, March 26, 1931.
Effective one month after exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol.IX, pp.530-546.

Convention of Conciliation, Arbitration and Judicial Settlement.
Signed at Ankara, March 17, 1931.
Ratified by Turkey, July 25, 1931.
Effective one month after exchange of ratifications.
Text: Embassy's despatch No.1366, November 12, 1931.

DENMARK:

Treaty of Friendship.
Signed at Angora, January 26, 1925.
Ratified by Turkey, April 11, 1926.
Ratifications exchanged, July 7, 1926.
Effective fifteen days after exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. IV, pp.365-367.

Treaty of Residence, Commerce and Navigation.
Concluded at Ankara, May 31, 1930.
Ratified by Turkey, June 8, 1930.
Exchange of ratifications, June 2, 1931.
Effective one month after exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. VIII, pp.820-831.

ESTONIA:

Treaty of Friendship.
Signed at Warsaw, December 1, 1924.
Ratified by Turkey, May 14, 1927.
Ratifications exchanged at Warsaw, December 10, 1927.
Effective immediately upon exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. V, pp. 185-186.

ESTONIA (Continued)

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.
Signed at Ankara, September 16, 1929.
Ratified by Turkey, June 8, 1930.
Ratifications exchanged at Ankara, April 18, 1931.
Effective one month after exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol.VIII, pp.809-818.

FINLAND:

Treaty of Friendship.
Signed at Warsaw, December 9, 1924.
Ratified by Turkey, January 4, 1926.
Ratifications exchanged at Angora, October 24, 1926.
Effective fifteen days after exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. IV, pp. 81-82.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.
Signed at Ankara, August 12, 1929.
Ratified by Turkey, June 12, 1930.
Ratifications exchanged at Helsingfors, July 8, 1932.
Effective one month after exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. VIII, pp.913-922.

FRANCE:

Turco-French Agreement.
Signed at Angora, October 20, 1921.
Text: Recueil des Traités, Vol. III, pp. 1-21

Treaty of Peace and Other Instruments.
Signed at Lausanne, July 24, 1923.
Ratified by Turkey, August 23, 1923.
Ratifications exchanged, August 30, 1924.

Treaty of Friendship and Neighborly Relations
(Syria and the Lebanon).
Signed at Angora, May 30, 1926.
Ratified by Turkey, June 7, 1926.
Ratifications exchanged at Angora, August 12, 1926.
Effective immediately upon exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. IV, pp. 587-608.

Commercial Travelers Convention.
Signed at Angora, November 1, 1927.
Ratified by Turkey, May 24, 1928.
Ratifications exchanged, June 9, 1929.
Effective one month after exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. VI, pp.361-368.

FRANCE: (Continued).

Turco-Syrian Frontier Agfeements.
Signed at Ankara, June 22, 1929.
Adopted and approved by Turkey, June 26, 1929.
Effective June 26, 1929.
Text: LLT Vol. VIII, pp. 1-18.

Convention of Commerce and Navigation.
Signed at Ankara, August 29, 1929.
Ratified by Turkey, May 31, 1930.
Ratified by France, April 2, 1931.
Ratifications not yet exchanged.
Effective fifteen days after exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. VIII, pp.599-623.

Treaty of Friendship, Conciliation and Arbitration.
Signed at Paris, February 3, 1930.
Ratified by Turkey, May 15, 1930.
Ratifications not yet exchanged.
Effective immediately upon exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. VIII, pp. 378-384.

GERMANY:

Treaty of Friendship.
Signed at Angora, March 3, 1924.
Ratified by Turkey, April 13, 1924.
Exchange of ratifications, May 1, 1924.
Effective fifteen days after exchange of ratifications.

Arbitration and Conciliation Convention.
Signed at Ankara, May 16, 1929.
Ratified by Turkey, June 2, 1929.
Ratifications exchanged at Berlin, July 31, 1930.
Effective one month after exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. VIII, pp.123-130.

Convention Relative to Reciprocal Judicial Relations in Civil and Commercial Matters.
Signed at Ankara, May 28, 1929.
Ratified by Turkey, May 15, 1930
Ratifications not yet exchanged.
Effective three months after exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. VIII, pp.372-378.

Consular Convention.
Signed at Ankara, May 28, 1929.
Ratified by Turkey, May 22, 1930.
Ratifications exchanged, August 17, 1931.
Effective one month after exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol.VIII, pp. 501-516.

GERMANY: (Continued).

Convention of Commerce (and Navigation).
Signed at Ankara, May 27, 1930.
Ratified by Turkey, June 7, 1930.
Ratifications exchanged, September 11, 1930.
Effective fourteen days after exchange of ratifications.
Text: Embassy's despatch No. 1052, June 12, 1930.

Extradition Treaty.
Concluded at Berlin, September 3, 1930.
Ratified by Turkey, March 26, 1931.
Ratifications exchanged at Ankara, May 18, 1932.
Effective one month after exchange of ratifications.
Text: Embassy's despatch No. 1157, November 4, 1930.

GREAT BRITAIN:

Treaty of Peace and other Instruments.
Signed at Lausanne, July 24, 1923.
Ratified by Turkey, August 23, 1923.
Ratifications deposited August 6, 1924.

Treaty defining the Frontier and Providing for Neighborly Relations between Turkey and Irak.
Signed at Angora, June 5, 1926.
Ratified by Turkey, June 7, 1926.
Ratifications exchanged July 18, 1926.
Effective, July 18, 1926.
Text: LLT Vol. IV, pp. 609-615.

Commercial Travelers Convention.
Signed at Ankara, January 15, 1929.
Ratified by Turkey, May 26, 1929.
Ratifications exchanged, September 3, 1930.
Effective, September 3, 1930.
Text: LLT Vol. VII, pp. 1010-1013.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.
Signed at Ankara, March 1, 1930.
Ratified by Turkey, May 31, 1930.
Ratifications exchanged, September 3, 1930.
Effective, September 3, 1930.
Text: LLT Vol. VIII, pp.649-674.

Convention for Rendering Mutual Assistance in the Conduct of Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.
Signed at Ankara, November 28, 1931.
Ratified by Turkey, June 28, 1932.
Ratifications not yet exchanged.
Effective three months after exchange of ratifications.
Text: Embassy's despatch No.1387, December 11, 1931.

GREECE:

Treaty of Peace and other Instruments.
Signed at Lausanne, July 24, 1923.
Ratified by Turkey, August 23, 1923.

Agreement between Turkey and Greece with a View to Facilitating the Application of Certain Provisions of the Treaty of Lausanne and of Declaration No.14, Annexed to Treaty.
Signed at Athens, December 1, 1926.
Ratified by Turkey, March 5, 1927.
Exchange of ratifications, June 23, 1927.
Effective, June 23, 1927.
Text: LLT Vol. V, pp. 104-121.

Accord (Turco-Greek Exchange).
Signed at Ankara, June 10, 1930.
Ratified by Turkey, June 17, 1930.
Ratified by Greece, June 25, 1930.
Ratifications exchanged, July 23, 1930.
Text: LLT Vol. VIII, pp. 941-958.

Convention of Establishment, Commerce and Navigation.
Signed at Ankara, October 30, 1930.
Ratified by Turkey, March 5, 1931.
Ratifications exchanged at Athens, October 6, 1931.
Effective one month after exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. IX, pp. 406-429.

Treaty of Friendship, Neutrality, Conciliation and Arbitration, and Protocol Relative to the Limitation of Naval Forces annexed to Treaty.
Signed at Ankara, October 30, 1930.
Ratified by Turkey, February 12, 1931.
Ratified by Greece, April 15, 1931.
Ratifications exchanged at Athens, October 6, 1931.
Effective upon exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. IX, pp.378-384.

HEJAZ, NEJD AND DEPENDENCIES:

Treaty of Friendship.
Signed at Mecca, August 3, 1929.
Ratified by Turkey, May 15, 1930.
Ratifications exchanged at Mecca, December 10, 1930.
Effective, December 10, 1930.
Text: LLT Vol. VIII, pp. 371-372.

HUNGARY:

Treaty of Friendship.
Signed at Constantinople, December 18, 1923.
Ratified by Turkey, March 13, 1924.
Ratifications exchanged at Angora, March 20, 1924.
Effective, March 20, 1924.
Text: Recueil des Traites, Vol. III, pp. 101-103.

HUNGARY: (Continued).

Commercial Convention.
Signed at Ankara, May 21, 1930.
Ratified by Turkey, June 7, 1930.
Ratifications exchanged, September 27, 1930.
Effective fifteen days after exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. VIII, pp.787-796.

Treaty of Neutrality, Conciliation and Arbitration.
Signed at Budapest, January 5, 1929.
Ratified by Turkey, April 10, 1929.
Ratifications exchanged at Ankara, December 8, 1929.
Effective immediately upon exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. VIII, pp. 161-166.

IRAK:

See Great Britain.

ITALY:

Treaty of Peace and other Instruments.
Signed at Lausanne, July 24, 1923.
Ratified by Turkey, August 23, 1923.
Ratifications exchanged, August 6, 1924.

Extradition Treaty.
Signed at Rome, June 19, 1926.
Ratified by Turkey, December 13, 1928.
Ratifications exchanged, February 14, 1931.
Effective three months after exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. VII, pp. 204-211.

Commercial Travelers Convention.
Signed at Angora, October 23, 1927.
Ratified by Turkey, May 24, 1928.
Ratifications exchanged, February 17, 1929.
Effective one month after exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. VI, pp. 354-359.

Treaty of Neutrality, Conciliation and Judicial Settlement.
Signed at Rome, May 30, 1928.
Ratified by Turkey, December 8, 1928.
Ratifications exchanged at Rome, April 29, 1929.
Effective, April 29, 1929.
Text: LLT VII, pp. 199-204.

Convention Concerning Judiciary Protection and Reciprocal Assistance of Judiciary Authorities in Civil and Penal Matters and the Execution of Judicial Decisions.
Signed at Rome, August 10, 1926.
Ratified by Turkey, February 24, 1929.
Ratifications exchanged, February 14, 1931.
Effective three months after exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. VII, pp. 481-490.

ITALY: (Continued)

Consular Convention.
Signed at Rome, September 9, 1929.
Ratified by Turkey, March 26, 1931.
Ratifications not yet exchanged.
Effective upon exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. IX, pp. 491-509.

Turco-Italian Compromise submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague for Arbitration the Question of Sovereignty of Certain Islands.
Signed at Ankara, May 30, 1929.
Adopted and approved by Turkey, December 17, 1929.
Ratifications exchanged at Rome, August 3, 1930.
Effective upon exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol.VIII, pp. 62-63.

Convention Determining the Sovereignty over Castellorizo and other Aegean Islands and Adjacent Waters.
Signed at Ankara, January 4, 1932.
Not yet ratified.
Effective fifteen days after exchange of ratifications.
Text: Embassy's despatch No. 1414, January 26, 1932.

JAPAN:

Treaty of Peace and other Instruments.
Signed at Lausanne, July 24, 1923.
Ratified by Turkey, August 23, 1923.
Ratifications exchanged, August 6, 1924.

Convention of Commerce and Navigation.
Signed, October 11, 1930.
Ratified by Turkey, March 26, 1921.
Not yet ratified by Japan.
Effective one month after exchange of ratifications.
Text: Embassy's despatch No. 1370, November 5, 1931.

LATVIA:

Treaty of Friendship.
Concluded and signed at Warsaw, January 3, 1925.
Ratified by Turkey, January 4, 1926.
Ratifications exchanged, October 27, 1926.
Effective fifteen days after exchange of ratifications.
Text: Recueil des Traités, Vol. III, pp. 155-156.

Convention of Commerce and Navigation.
Signed at Ankara, May 28, 1928.
Ratifications exchanged at Warsaw, August 12, 1929.
Effective one month after exchange of ratifications.
Text: Recueil des Traités, Vol. VII, pp. 1-13.

LITHUANIA:

Treaty of Friendship.
Concluded at Moscow, September 17, 1930.
Ratified by Turkey, March 23, 1931.
Effective fifteen days after exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. IX, pp. 475-477.

MEXICO:

Treaty of Friendship.
Signed at Rome, May 25, 1927.
Ratified by Turkey, January 5, 1928.
Ratifications exchanged, June 27, 1928.
Effective fifteen days after exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. VI, pp. 45-46.

NETHERLANDS:

Treaty of Friendship.
Concluded and signed at Angora, August 16, 1924.
Ratified by Turkey, April 13, 1925.
Ratifications exchanged, July 18, 1925.
Effective fifteen days after exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. III, pp. 205-206.

Treaty of Establishment.
Signed at Ankara, June 13, 1929.
Never ratified.

Treaty of Arbitration and Conciliation.
Signed at Geneva, April 16, 1932.

NORWAY:

Treaty of Friendship.
Concluded at Moscow, May 2, 1925.
Ratified by Turkey, March 8, 1926.
Ratifications exchanged, September 11, 1926.
Effective fifteen days after exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. IV, pp. 219-221.

Treaty of Establishment, Commerce and Navigation.
Signed at Ankara, March 16, 1931.
Ratified by Turkey, June 26, 1932.
Effective thirty days after exchange of ratifications.
Text: Despatch No. 1286, June 16, 1931.

PERSIA:

Treaty of Friendship and Security.
Signed at Teheran, April 22, 1926.
Ratified by Turkey, May 26, 1926.
Ratifications exchanged, July 27, 1930.
Text: LLT Vol. IV, pp. 409-412.

PERSIA: (Continued).

Protocol Forming Annex to Treaty of Friendship and Security.
Signed at Teheran, June 15, 1928.
Ratified by Turkey, December 13, 1928.
Ratifications exchanged, July 27, 1930.
Text: LLT Vol. VII, pp.137-139.

Treaty of Conciliation, Judicial Settlement and Arbitration.
Signed at Teheran, January 23, 1932.
Ratified by Turkey, June 23, 1932.
Ratified by Persia, June 20, 1932.
Text: Not yet published.

Frontier Convention.
Signed at Teheran, January 23, 1932.
Ratified by Persia, May 26, 1932.
Ratified by Turkey, June 23, 1932.
Effective immediately after exchange of ratifications.
Text: Despatch No. 1156 of June 11, 1932, from Legation at Teheran.

POLAND:

Treaty of Friendship.
Concluded and signed at Lausanne, July 23, 1923.
Ratified by Turkey, December 12, 1923.
Text: Recueil des Traités, Vol. III, pp. 23-25.

Consular Convention.
Signed at Angora, March 25, 1927.
Ratified by Turkey, May 23, 1927.
Effective one month after exchange of ratifications.
Not yet ratified by Poland.
Text: LLT Vol. V, pp. 311-326.

Establishment Convention.
Signed at Ankara, August 29, 1931.
Effective thirty days after exchange of ratifications.
Text: Embassy's despatch No. 1376, November 17, 1931.

Convention of Commerce and Navigation.
Signed at Ankara, August 29, 1931.
Effective thirty days after exchange of ratifications.
Text: Embassy's despatch No. 1375, November 17, 1931.

PORTUGAL:

Protocol Concerning the Accession of Belgium and Portugal to Certain Provisions and instruments.
Signed at Lausanne, July 24, 1923.
Ratified by Turkey, August 23, 1923.

RUMANIA:

Treaty of Peace and other Instruments.
Signed at Lausanne, July 24, 1923.
Ratified by Turkey, August 23, 1923.
Ratified by Rumania, January 29, 1924.
Ratifications deposited, August 6, 1924.

Convention of Establishment, Commerce and Navigation.
Signed at Ankara, June 11, 1929.
Ratified by Turkey, May 31, 1930.
Ratified by Rumania, July 9, 1929.
Ratifications exchanged, December 16, 1930.
Effective one month after exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. VIII, pp.632-648.

Agreement Concerning War Graves.
Signed at Bucharest, September 18, 1930.
Ratified by Turkey, March 23, 1931.

RUSSIA: See Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

SPAIN:

Treaty of Friendship.
Concluded and signed at Angora, September 27, 1924.
Ratified by Turkey, April 18, 1925.
Ratifications exchanged, July 6, 1925.
Effective, July 21, 1925.
Text: LLT Vol. III, pp. 228-230.

Treaty of Conciliation, Judicial Settlement and Arbitration.
Signed at Ankara, April 28, 1930.
Ratified by Turkey, June 2, 1930.
Ratifications exchanged, January 18, 1931.
Effective immediately upon exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. VIII, pp. 678-685.

Convention of Commerce and Navigation.
Signed at Ankara, July 25, 1931.
Effective fifteen days after exchange of ratifications.
Text: Embassy's despatch No. 1385, November 30, 1931.

SWEDEN:

Treaty of Friendship.
Concluded and signed at Angora, May 31, 1924.
Ratified by Turkey, April 13, 1925.
Ratifications exchanged, July 6, 1925.
Effective immediately upon exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. III, pp. 201-203.

SWEDEN: (Continued).

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.
Signed at Ankara, September 29, 1929.
Ratified by Turkey, May 31, 1930.
Ratifications exchanged at Stockholm, May 29, 1931.
Effective one month after exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. VIII, pp. 624-632.

SWITZERLAND:

Treaty of Friendship.
Signed at Geneva, September 19, 1925.
Ratified by Turkey, May 22, 1926.
Ratified by Switzerland, April 22, 1926.
Ratifications exchanged, April 8, 1927.
Effective, July 27, 1927.
Text: LLT Vol. IV, pp. 413-414.

Treaty of Conciliation, Judicial Settlement and Arbitration.
Signed at Ankara, December 9, 1928.
Ratified by Turkey, May 25, 1929.
Ratifications exchanged, August 7, 1930.
Effective immediately upon exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. VII, pp. 868-873.

Commercial Convention.
Signed at Ankara, December 13, 1930.
Ratified by Turkey, March 26, 1931.
Effective twenty days after exchange of ratifications.
Text: Embassy's despatch 1217, February 6, 1931.

Establishment Convention.
Signed at Ankara, December 13, 1930.
Ratified by Turkey, July 20, 1931.
Ratifications exchanged at Berne, April 16, 1932.
Effective immediately upon exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. IX, pp. 809-813.

SYRIA AND THE LEBANON: See France.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS:

Treaty of Friendship.
Signed at Moscow, March 16, 1921.
Ratified by Turkey, July 21, 1921.
Ratifications exchanged, September 22, 1921.
Effective immediately upon exchange of ratifications, with the exception of Article 13.
Text: Recueil des Traités. Vol. II, pp. 1-13.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS: (Continued).

Treaty of Kars.
Signed by Delegates of Turkey, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, October 13, 1921.
Ratified by Turkey, March 16, 1922.
Ratifications exchanged, September 11, 1922.
Effective immediately upon exchange of ratifications, with the exception of Articles 6, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 19, which became effective following the signature of the Treaty.
Text: Recueil des Traites, Vol. II, pp. 14-31.

Treaty of Friendship.
Signed at Angora, January 2, 1922, by the Delegates of Turkey and the Ukraine.
Ratified by Turkey, March 16, 1922.

Consular Convention and Convention-Annex concerning family rights and judicial capacity, concluded and signed at Tiflis, July 9, 1922, by the Government of Turkey and the Governments of the Republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia.
Ratified by Turkey, April 13, 1925.
Effective after the exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. III, pp. 169-191.

Railway Convention concluded and signed at Tiflis, July 9, 1922, by the Government of Turkey, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Governments of Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan.
Ratified by Turkey, November 7, 1922.
Ratifications exchanged, December 22, 1928.
Effective upon exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. III, pp. 191-201.

Treaty of Neutrality between Turkey and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
Signed at Paris, December 17, 1925.
Ratified by Turkey, February 11, 1926.
Ratifications exchanged, June 29, 1926.
Effective immediately upon exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. IV, pp. 166-168.

Protocol Concerning Article 12 of the Treaty of Moscow and Article 13 of the Treaty of Kars.
Signed at Moscow, May 31, 1926.
Ratified by Turkey, June 9, 1926.
Text: LLT Vol. IV, pp. 625-626.

Convention Regulating the Use of Boundary Waters, Streams, Rivers and Brooks of the Turkish Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
Signed at Kars, January 8, 1927.
Ratified by Turkey, June 25, 1927.
Text: LLT Vol. V, pp. 839-847.
Modified by Law No. 1251 of May 15, 1928, LLT Vol. VI, pp237-8.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS: (Continued).

Pasturage Convention.
Signed at Angora, August 6, 1928.
Ratified by Turkey, February 27, 1929.
Ratifications exchanged at Ankara, May 2, 1929.
Effective immediately upon exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. VII, pp. 499-512.

Convention Relative to Passage of the Frontier by Inhabitants of the Border Regions.
Signed at Angora, August 6, 1928.
Ratified by Turkey, February 27, 1929.
Ratifications exchanged at Ankara, December 2, 1929.
Effective immediately upon exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. VII, pp. 512-520.

Convention Relative to the Method of Examination and Settlement of Differences Arising on the Turco-Soviet Frontier.
Signed at Angora, August 6, 1928.
Ratified by Turkey, February 27, 1929.
Ratifications exchanged at Ankara, August 10, 1929.
Effective one month after exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. VII, pp. 520-532.

Convention Concerning the Manner of Protecting the Turco-Georgian Frontier Against Diseases of Animals.
Drawn up at Batum, January 28, 1927.
Signed at Angora, August 6, 1928.
Ratified by Turkey, February 27, 1929.
Ratifications exchanged at Ankara, April 3, 1930.
Effective upon exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. VII, pp. 532-546.

Protocol Prolonging for Two Years the Treaty of (Friendship and) Neutrality signed at Paris, December 17, 1925.
Signed, October 31, 1931.
Ratified by Turkey, June 19, 1932.
Effective upon ratification.

Additional Protocol Regarding Naval Armaments in the Black Sea.
Signed at Ankara, March 7, 1931.
Ratified by Turkey, June 19, 1932.
Effective upon ratification.
Text: Embassy's despatch No. 1242, March 22, 1931.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.
Signed at Moscow, March 16, 1931.
Ratified by Turkey, July 22, 1931.
Ratifications exchanged at Ankara, September 9, 1931.
Effective one month after exchange of ratifications.
Text: Embassy's despatch No. 1324, August 22, 1931.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.
Signed at Ankara, October 1, 1929.
Ratified by the President, March 3, 1930.
Ratified by Turkey, April 21, 1930.
Ratifications exchanged at Ankara, April 22, 1930.
Proclaimed, April 25, 1930.
Text: USTS No. 813.

Treaty of Residence and Establishment.
Signed at Ankara, October 28, 1931.
Ratified by the United States, May 12, 1932.
Ratified by Turkey, June 4, 1932.
Ratifications not yet exchanged.
Effective immediately upon exchange of ratifications.
Text: Embassy's despatch No. 1362, October 30, 1931.

URUGUAY:

Treaty of Friendship.
Signed at Rome, January 4, 1929.
Ratified by Turkey, December 9, 1929.
Ratifications not yet exchanged.
Effective immediately upon exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. VIII, pp. 61-62.

YUGOSLAVIA:

Protocol signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, relative to signature of the Treaty of Peace by the Serb-Croat-Slovene State.
Ratified by Turkey, August 23, 1923.

Treaty of Friendship.
Concluded and signed at Angora, October 28, 1925.
Ratified by Turkey, December 31, 1925.
Ratified by Yugoslavia, January 1, 1926.
Ratifications exchanged, February 1, 1926.
Effective fifteen days after exchange of ratifications.
Text: LLT Vol. IV, pp. 77-79.

MULTIPARTITE

International Transport of Merchandise.
Concluded at Berne, October 23, 1925.
Ratified by Turkey, May 31, 1930.
Text: LLT Vol. VIII, pp. 649.

Protection of Industrial Property.
Signed at The Hague, November 6, 1925.
Ratified by Turkey, May 15, 1930.
Text: LLT Vol. VIII, p. 469-487.

MULTIPARTITE, Cont'd.

International Telegraph Regulations.
Signed at Paris, 1925.
Ratified by Turkey, April 13, 1926.
Text: LLT Vol. V, p. 141.

Protocol Relative to Chemical Warfare.
Adopted at Geneva, May 4, 1925.
Ratified by Turkey, January 16, 1929.
Text: LLT Vol. VII, p. 403.

Convention Establishing an International Union of Assistance.
Signed at Geneva, July 12, 1927.
Ratified by Turkey, May 22, 1930.
Text: LLT Vol. VIII, pp. 488-500.

International Radiotelegraph Convention.
Signed at Washington, November 25, 1927.
Ratified by Turkey, May 19, 1930.
Promulgated in Official Gazette, May 24, 1930.
Text: LLT Vol. VIII, p. 396.

Treaty for the Renunciation of War.
Signed at Paris, August 27, 1928.
Ratified by Turkey, January 19, 1930.
Promulgated in Official Gazette, February 5, 1930.

International Convention for Suppressing the Circulation and Traffic in Obscene Publications.
Signed at Geneva, September 12, 1923.
Effective thirty days following the receipt of ratifications by the Secretary General of the League of Nations.
Text: Recueil des Traités, Vol. VII, pp. 1-16.

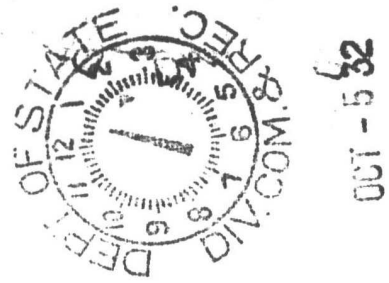
Decisions adopted by the International Telegraph Conference.
Signed at Brussels, September 10, 1928.
Ratified by Turkey, January 2, 1930.
Text: LLT Vol. VIII, p. 73.

Ottoman Public Debt Agreement.
Signed at Paris, June 13, 1928.
Ratified by Turkey, December 5, 1928.
Text: LLT Vol. VII, pp. 234-330.

Protocol signed at Moscow, February 9, 1929, by Estonia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics relative to the placing in effect of the Renunciation of War Treaty, signed at Paris, August 27, 1928.
Turkey's adhesion thereto ratified on April 4, 1929.
Text: LLT Vol. VII, pp. 575-582.

Universal Postal Union, London, 1929.
The six acts containing the decisions of the Ninth International Congress were ratified by Turkey on March 13, 1932.
Notice of Ratification: LLT Vol. X, pp. 175-176.

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



Istanbul, September 23, 1932.

With reference to the Embassy's despatch No. 176 of September 21, 1932, transmitting five copies of a revised list of Turkish treaties, it is respectfully requested that the corrected pages enclosed herewith be substituted for pages numbered 18 in the lists sent the Department.

F.W.
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Grew

Substitution made
October 6, 1932
L.E.B.

International Telegraph Regulations.
Signed at Paris, 1925.
Ratified by Turkey, April 13, 1926.
Text: LLT Vol. V, p. 141.

Protocol Relative to Chemical Warfare.
Adopted at Geneva, May 4, 1925.
Ratified by Turkey, January 16, 1929.
Text: LLT Vol. VII, p. 403.

Convention Establishing an International Union of Assistance.
Signed at Geneva, July 12, 1927.
Ratified by Turkey, May 22, 1930.
Text: LLT Vol. VIII, pp. 488-500.

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Signed at Washington, November 25, 1927.
Ratified by Turkey, May 19, 1930.
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Signed at Paris, August 27, 1928.
Ratified by Turkey, January 19, 1930.
Promulgated in Official Gazette, February 5, 1930.

International Convention for Suppressing the Circulation and Traffic in Obscene Publications.
Signed at Geneva, September 12, 1923.
Effective thirty days following the receipt of ratifications by the Secretary General of the League of Nations.
Text: Recueil des Traités, Vol. VII, pp. 1-16.

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

767.00/49

SEE 867.0145/95 FOR #2483

FROM Greece (Morris) DATED July 19, 1933
NAME

TO

1—1127

REGARDING:

Agreement concerning the Dardanelles and the Black Sea proposed by Turkey.

Press comment on -.

Wi

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Istanbul, August 25, 1933.

No. 530

SUBJECT: Events of the Summer, 1933.

Division of
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
SEP 27 1933
Department of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 20 1933
DIVISION OF
WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS
SEP 23 1933
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 15 1933
DIVISION OF
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

EASTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
SEP 23 1933
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEP 28 1933

767.00/50

CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

The present summer is witnessing some important events in Turkey both in the foreign field as well as in that of domestic affairs.

In foreign affairs the most interesting development is that Tevfik Rüştü Bey's idea of being friendly with everybody and of signing pacts right and left quite irrespective of whether they solve international problems or partially conceal them is causing trouble. There are those who even go so far as to say that Tevfik Rüştü was almost thrown out of the Cabinet when he returned from London largely because he had carried his rapprochement with Greece so far as to give serious umbrage to the

Bulgarians

FILED
SEP 29 1933

Bulgarians and lead them to look to Belgrade for support. Furthermore the Bulgarians are not pleased at certain phases of the pact defining aggression which seem to bracket comitajis and regular troops. The Hungarians are also agitated by Tevfik Rüştü's activities perhaps because they feel that this indiscriminate pact making will render far more difficult any eventual change of the status quo to their advantage. Some rather searching questions on this subject will be put by the Hungarian Prime Minister when he comes to Ankara in the latter part of October.

WE

The past three or four months have seen a marked revival of French prestige in Turkey. The Debt Settlement, the Commercial Agreement and the visit of Monsieur Herriot constitute the successive major steps in this revival. If France, in her dealings with Turkey can really be induced to forget the past and understand the present she can doubtless make a strong bid for influence in Turkey, particularly if she approaches Turkey from the basis of closer relations with the U.S.S.R. Monsieur Herriot is in a sense the personification of this new approach. He is a Radical-Socialist and he is en route to the U.S.S.R. It will be interesting to watch the results of these new French tactics. Personally, I doubt whether they will be lasting. Even if the French comprehend permanently the realities of present day Turkey, the rigidity of their intellectualism and their essential conservatism will make it difficult for them to compete in Turkish eyes with countries which are more obviously

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WE

in

in the very thick of the modern industrial turmoil such as the United States, the U.S.S.R. and Germany.

Ankara will be visited by a number of foreign political personages in the next two or three months. The Greeks headed by Mr. Tsaldaris are scheduled to arrive on September 10th. Mr. Titulesco follows shortly afterwards and the Hungarian Prime Minister just before the National Holiday on October 29. For the National Holiday the Soviets are making a tremendous turn out including Stalin and, so it is said, one hundred aeroplanes. Between times Ismet Pasha and Tevfik Rüştü Bey will pay a visit to Sofia in the latter part of September.

The Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs has let it be known that banquets will be given for these distinguished visitors and they will be given at Ankara. All the Chiefs of Mission will be invited and if they elect to remain in the effete atmosphere of Istambul and refuse to face the music of Ankara banquets in September or early October, they will receive black marks and be put at the bottom of the class. The Diplomatic Corps alternates between despair and indignation over this situation. The Polish Ambassador is arranging to have his wife arrive on the very same day as the Greeks; the British Ambassador is already talking of powerful and exalted personages who are coming to stay with him throughout September, the Swedish Minister is taking a vacation in Europe. Only the Chargés d'Affaires ad interim are trying to find solace in Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade".

So

So much for the outstanding events past and to come in the field of international politics. In the domestic sphere things are less satisfactory. Dr. Resit Galip Bey's resignation of the Ministry of Public Instruction has created confusion in the affairs of that important Ministry in general and particularly with respect to the reform of the University. It is now said that Şükrü Kaya Bey is out of favor and that his disappearance from the Cabinet is only a matter of time. Two reasons are given (1) his alleged grafting in connection with narcotics traffic control and (2) his objectionable behavior on a recent boating party at which the Gazi himself was present, when to the consternation of all present the Minister of the Interior insisted on taking the helm and steered fairly straight for a reef. Zekiai Bey is also said to be about to be thrown out of the Cabinet, but this is a regularly recurrent rumor. However, things have certainly not been running smoothly in the Ministry of National Defense as may be inferred from the arrest of certain high officers reported in my despatch No. 524, August 19. And the expulsions or attempted expulsions described in my despatches No. 520, August 11 and 524, August 19, show that the nerves of the military are rather on edge. If there are changes in the Cabinet, Dr. Raşim Ferit may obtain a portfolio. This gentleman is of very dubious character. He has the support of Dr. Tevfik Rüştü having been on friendly terms with the Foreign Minister during the latters' early medical days at Saloniki. About a year ago he became a Deputy and this summer he has blossomed out

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out into one of the Gazi's boon companions. Dr. Raşim Ferit is a first-class promoter.

Substantial progress has been made in the matter of signing commercial treaties drafted on the principle of the net balance of payments. Such treaties have now been signed with Austria, France, Hungary and Germany and others will follow shortly. The system of compensation evolved by that most theoretical minded of Cabinet Ministers, Mustafa Şeref, has been completely done away with.

The summer's events have served to emphasize one of the peculiarities of Turkey. These events have been more numerous and more important than in previous years. That is why the peculiarity in question is more in the minds of foreign diplomats now than in past years. In June there is a general exodus from Ankara: the Gazi, the Deputies and as many officials as possible leave - so do the diplomats. The Gazi goes to Dolma Bagtché Palace or to Yalova; the Deputies and officials are scattered all over Istanbul and its suburbs; some visit their constituencies; some go to Europe. The diplomats settle for the most part on the Upper Bosphorus. The point is that for three or four months effective contact between the diplomats and the Turkish Government is virtually interrupted, and any remedy is hard to find. There is no use in spending the summer at Ankara because the overwhelming majority of those who count are away and there is no use in going to Yalova because it is very clear that the high officials there want to be left alone; the only thing that can be done is to lasso a Turk once

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in a while for luncheon and this requires reading carefully the goings and comings of Turkish officials as recorded in the press, informal consultation with the Police to try and verify these press reports, a day telephoning to ascertain with what relative the official sought is staying and the sending of an Embassy cavass on a journey to one or other of the suburbs of Istanbul with an invitation only to discover that the official is spending the day with his brother-in-law at another suburb fifteen miles in the opposite direction.

Respectfully yours,

G. Howland Shaw.

G. Howland Shaw
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

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Received

JM
LEC.

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Ankara, October 21, 1933.

No. 4.

Subject: Visits to Ankara of Rumanian, Hungarian and Russian Statesmen.

LEGAL ADVISER
DEC 4 1933
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
A-C/C
NOV 20 1933
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

DEPT OF STATE
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DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
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The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

The recent arrival and departure of Mr. Tsaldaris, Prime Minister of Greece, and party, had hardly taken place when the former Greek Prime Minister, Mr. Venizelos, came for a short visit, receiving almost as much attention as his successor, both visits taken together proving that in her foreign policy Greece knows no party divisions. While Mr. Venizelos was still here, the King and Queen of Yugoslavia arrived on what was described as an unofficial visit which, however, did not prevent the Gazi from receiving them and from having conversations presumably about political matters affecting the Near East. The next day Mr. Titulescu, Foreign Minister for Rumania, was announced and following his departure there arrived the President of the Council of Hungary, Mr. Gömbös, accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Kanja, who were received with the same official honors as the others. Next came a squadron of Russian war ships anchored before Istanbul

and

and we are expecting within the next few days that Mr. Litvinov, Commissaire for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Government, accompanied by a large delegation, will disembark at Ankara in order to join in the rejoicings over the Tenth Anniversary of the founding of the Turkish State, an event to which much importance is being given.

1/ I enclose a copy of the Pact between Rumania and Turkey, which was signed at Ankara the other day when Mr. Titulesco was here. He said to me that he had never signed a treaty in the complete fulfillment of which he had more confidence than this one. Before returning to Bucharest he will have visited each of the Balkan countries, sounding out each one with respect to its hopes and fears and having certainly made a special effort to bring Bulgaria into more harmonious relations with Greece and Turkey. Respecting the departure of Germany from the Disarmament Conference and the League of Nations, Mr. Titulesco had little to say, having been taken by surprise by this event while en route to this city.

It would be difficult to believe that the visits of so many statesmen at this particular time are merely for the purpose of signing pacts of non-aggression and the like all of which resemble each other so strikingly, but to determine definitely the true nature of the political currents and cross-currents of which these visits are the visible sign, is not easy. Nevertheless, it is accepted generally that the Balkan States, excluding Bulgaria, are doing their utmost to organize for common effort and in doing so wish especially

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to avoid falling under the leadership of Italy or any other western power, feeling themselves sufficiently strong in population and economic resources to stand apart from any other combination if only Bulgaria will join in the arrangement. But Bulgaria holds aloof, professing not to be interested in what is taking place and throws out the suggestion that the Agreement between Greece and Turkey is really directed against her although it has been repeated over and over again that these two powers would be delighted to take in Bulgaria on equal terms. Bulgaria may or may not be supported by Italy, but the feeling is that Italy would be glad to do something for Bulgaria and neither Yugoslavia nor Greece is willing to make the slightest territorial concession. It is hinted that Yugoslavia may suggest a willingness to do something for the Bulgarian minority in that country, specifically granting the privilege of erecting schools and churches. This she might have done long ago as it would cost nothing. Greece is always ready to grant commercial facilities on the Aegean but of course Bulgaria, having very little commerce anyway, really wants an outlet that she can control politically.

The arrival of the Hungarian statesmen has for its avowed purpose the signing of an extension of an old Conciliation Treaty and there is also a pretense of emphasizing certain racial affinities between the Hungarian and Turkish peoples, of which the two peoples concerned have no knowledge and in which they take no interest. The more actual purpose of the visit seems to be to sound out Turkish views both respecting the new proposals of Mr. Mussolini, addressed in the first

place

place to England, Germany, France, Austria and Poland, looking to a series of bi-lateral economic treaties which would serve the interests of Central Europe, and the somewhat parallel proposals of the Petite Entente "for the progressive coordination of the economic interests of the three states" of Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia. As the Petite Entente would like to add Hungary and Austria to their group, this matter naturally interests Hungarian statesmen. I had a long talk with Mr. Gömbös and Mr. Kanja while they were here, the Foreign Minister being especially interesting. Mr. Kanja could not have been more plain-spoken, declaring that so long as Hungary was cut off from a large part of her population and was dismembered territorially, she would stand aside and utterly refuse to join any sort of economic combination such as the one proposed by the Petite Entente which "under the form of an economic arrangement is really a political move to force Hungary against her will." This does not seem logical, but so he expressed himself. The two Ministers will pause at Sofia on their return. They find satisfaction in the fact that Bulgaria, like Hungary, refuses to be appeased by kind words, hints and even promises, and doubtless wish to assure themselves that she will stand fast, on the theory that two completely separated states, by pursuing a stiff policy sooner or later can obtain comcessions from a world weary of bickering and eager to find stabilization. Thus on every side we perceive that the old searching for balance of power, something which kept Europe in order for centuries and which after the war it was generally hoped would give way to a peace founded on mutual respect alone,

continues

continues and will continue until the groupings of states become definite.

While on the subject of Central Europe I may mention that my Austrian colleague here has talked with me extensively about the German plan for the absorption of Austria, which gave rise to so much excitement over a year ago, and the present plans of Mr. Dollfuss. The Austrians may have looked with favor at one time upon casting their lot with Germany but apparently have altered their point of view completely, feeling themselves still a people destined to make the name of Austria respected throughout the world. They have no wish to give up their national identity and believe that economic relations with the separatist states can be established through which will flow something of the prosperity and happiness which characterized the Austria of other days. The Hungarian Prime Minister, during the same conversation, said that Mr. Hitler was willing to give up the inclusion of Austria in the German Empire provided Mr. Dollfuss would submit the question to a vote. I inquired innocently what Mr. Hitler had to do with the matter, to which he rejoined that there were a good many Nazis in Austria and they must be consulted.

The Russian statesmen will appear in Ankara for the National fêtes on October 29th. Their presence will testify to the good understanding between the two countries and how much more remains to be seen. The Turkish Foreign Minister enjoys confidential relations with Mr. Litvinov and no doubt feels that he can be useful in interpreting Russian

plans

plans to the outside world. There is, certainly, some talk of commercial and financial relations between the two countries but thus far they do not amount to very much. My German colleague remarked the other day that when certain agricultural implements ordered by Turkey in Russia arrived and were opened it was discovered that the machinery itself was actually of German origin and had been bought and paid for in Germany on terms considerably higher than the prices realized on re-sale of this same machinery as "Russian" in Turkey.

All in all, there is much to talk about politically at this capital but an extreme paucity of definitely important results.

Respectfully yours,

Robert P. Skinner.

Enclosure:

1. Pact between Rumania and Turkey.

2 copies - L&C.

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RPS/rs

Enclosure No. to Despatch No. 4

of October Oct. 21, 1933 from the Embassy at

SOURCE: LE JOURNAL D'ORIENT,
October 18, 1933,
No. 5260, Istanbul.

COPY

TRAITE TURCO-ROUMAIN D'AMITIE, DE NON-AGRESSION, D'ARBITRAGE ET DE CONCILIATION.

Le Président de la République Turque et Sa Majesté le Roi de Roumanie,

également attachés au maintien de la paix générale;

convaincus que la Turquie et la Roumanie se doivent d'y collaborer dans un esprit de mutuelle confiance en préparant le règlement pacifique des différends qui peuvent survenir entre elles;

ayant en vue que les deux Etats sont les signataires du Pacte de Paris du 27 août 1928 relatif à la renonciation à la guerre et des Conventions définissant l'Agression du 3 et 4 juillet 1933;

désireux de raffermir dans l'intérêt commun des deux Pays les liens d'amitié existants, qui sont pour eux un gage d'avenir;

ont décidé de conclure entre eux le présent Traité d'Amitié, de Non-Agression, d'Arbitrage et de Conciliation et ont désigné à cet effet leurs plénipotentiaires:

LE PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE TURQUE:

Son Excellence TEVFIK RÜŞTÜ BEY, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de Turquie, Député de Smyrne;

SA MAJESTE LE ROI DE ROUMANIE:

Son Excellence M. TITULESCO, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de Roumanie;

lesquels après avoir échangé leurs pleins pouvoirs reconnus en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes:

Article 1.-

Article 1.- Il y a et il y aura paix inviolable et amitié sincère et perpétuelle entre la République Turque et le Royaume de Roumanie et leurs peuples.

Article 2.- Fidèles à leurs engagements déjà pris à ne pas recourir l'un vis à vis de l'autre à la guerre comme moyen de leur politique nationale, ni à l'agression telle qu'elle est définie par les Conventions du trois et quatre juillet 1933, et partant, à ne pas participer à un acte d'agression commis par un tiers, les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes assument en outre l'engagement de condamner toute agression ou toute participation à une agression quelconque tentée par des tiers, ainsi que toute entente agressive contre l'un ou l'autre des deux pays.

Article 3.- Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à résoudre par voie de conciliation ou de règlement judiciaire ou arbitral de la manière prévue ci-après, tout différend né de la situation ou faits postérieurs à l'entrée en vigueur du présent Traité, au sujet duquel les Parties se contesteraient réciproquement un droit et qui n'aurait pu dans un délai raisonnable être résolu par les procédés diplomatiques ordinaires.

Les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes maintiennent en ce qui concerne l'application du présent accord les réserves qu'elles ont faites lors de leur adhésion à la clause facultative de l'Art. 36 du statut de la Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale étant d'autre part entendu que l'engagement ci-haut mentionné ne s'applique pas:

a) aux différends relatifs à des prétentions que des particuliers auraient contre l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes et qui seront définitivement tranchés par les juridictions nationales compétentes de l'une ou de l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes;

b) aux différends portant sur des questions que le Droit International laisse à la compétence exclusive des Etats, tel que le droit interne ou qui relèvent de sa souveraineté;

c) aux différends ayant trait au statut territorial des Parties.

Article 4.- Les différends pour la solution desquels une procédure spéciale est prévue par d'autres conventions en vigueur entre les Hautes Parties Contractantes seront réglés conformément aux dispositions de ces conventions.

Article 5.-

Article 5.- Si les Parties sont d'accord pour soumettre le différend à un Tribunal Arbitral, elles rédigeront un compromis. Au cas où elles ne seraient pas d'accord de se référer, purement et simplement à la Convention de La Haye - de Martens, Nouveau Recueil Général de Traités, 3ème série, Tome III, page 360 - du 18 octobre 1907, pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux, elles détermineraient dans ce compromis, outre le choix des arbitres et l'objet du litige, les modalités de la procédure et les règles de fond à appliquer par les arbitres.

Article 6.- Si les Parties sont d'accord pour soumettre le différend à un Tribunal Arbitral et à défaut d'accord entre les Parties sur le compromis visé à l'article précédant ou à défaut de désignation d'arbitres, et après un préavis de 3 mois, l'une ou l'autre d'entre elles aura la faculté de porter directement, par voie de requête le différend devant la Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale.

Article 7.- L'arrêt de la Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale ou la sentence du Tribunal Arbitral sera exécuté de bonne foi par les Parties.

Les difficultés auxquelles l'interprétation ou l'exécution des arrêts de la Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale ou des sentences arbitrales, rendus dans les conditions ci-dessus prévues, pourraient donner lieu, seront tranchées par la Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale, saisie à la requête de l'une ou de l'autre des Parties.

Article 8.- Avant toute procédure arbitrale ou avant toute procédure devant la Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale dans les conditions ci-dessus prévues, le différend pourra être, d'un commun accord entre les Parties soumis à la procédure de conciliation prévue par le présent Pacte.

En cas d'échec de la tentative de conciliation et après l'expiration du délai prévu à l'article 21, la Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale, ou le Tribunal Arbitral, selon le cas, pourront être saisis du différend dans les conditions prévues dans les articles précédents.

Article 9.- Sur la demande adressée à cet effet, par une des Parties Contractantes à l'autre, il devra être constitué, dans les trois mois, une Commission Permanente de Conciliation.

Article 10.- La Commission Permanente de Conciliation,

tion, sera composée de trois membres. Les Hautes Parties Contractantes nommeront chacune un commissaire parmi les nationaux respectifs.

Elles désigneront d'un commun accord, le président qui ne devra ni être ressortissant des Hautes Parties Contractantes ni avoir sa résidence habituelle sur leurs territoires, ni se trouver à leurs services. Si la nomination du président n'intervient pas dans le délai prévu à l'article précédent ou, en cas de remplacement, dans les trois mois à compter de la vacance du siège, il sera désigné, à défaut d'entente entre les Parties, et à la requête de l'une d'entre elles, par le Chef d'Etat d'une Puissance à désigner d'un commun accord, s'il y consent.

Les commissaires sont nommés pour trois ans. Ils seront rééligibles. Ils resteront en fonction jusqu'à leur remplacement et, en tous les cas, jusqu'à l'expiration de leurs mandats.

Tant que la procédure n'est pas ouverte, chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes aura le droit de révoquer le commissaire nommé par elle et de désigner un successeur. Elle aura aussi le droit de retirer son consentement à la nomination du président.

Il sera pourvu, dans le plus bref délai aux vacances qui viendraient à se produire par suite d'expiration de mandat, de révocation, de décès, de démission ou de quelque autre empêchement en suivant le mode fixé pour les nominations.

Article 11.- La Commission de Conciliation sera saisie par voie de requête adressée au Président par les deux Parties, agissant d'un commun accord ou à défaut, par l'une ou l'autre des Parties. La requête après avoir exposé l'objet du litige, contiendra l'invitation à la Commission de procéder à toute mesure propre à conduire à une conciliation.

Si la requête émane d'une seule des Parties, elle sera notifiée en même temps par celle-ci à l'autre Partie.

Article 12.- Dans un délai de 15 jours à partir de la date où l'une des Parties aura porté un différend devant la Commission de Conciliation, chacune des Parties pourra, pour l'examen de ce différend, remplacer son commissaire par une personne possédant une compétence dans la matière.

La Partie qui userait de ce droit en fera immédiatement la notification à l'autre, celle-ci aura, dans ce cas, la faculté d'agir de même dans un délai de quinze jours à partir de la date où la notification lui sera parvenue.

Article 13.-

Article 13.- La Commission de Conciliation se réunira, sauf accord contraire des Parties, au lieu désigné par son Président.

Article 14.- La Commission de Conciliation aura pour tâche d'élucider les questions en litige, de recueillir à cette fin toutes les informations utiles et de s'efforcer de concilier les Parties.

Après examen de l'affaire, elle formulera dans un rapport des propositions en vue du règlement du différend.

Article 15.- La procédure devant la Commission de Conciliation sera contradictoire.

La Commission règlera elle-même la procédure en tenant compte sauf décisions contraires prises à l'unanimité, des dispositions contenues au titre III de la Convention de La Haye du 18 octobre 1907, pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux.

Article 16.- Les délibérations de la Commission de Conciliation auront lieu à huis clos, à moins que la Commission, d'accord avec les Parties, n'en décide autrement.

Article 17.- Les Parties auront le droit de nommer auprès de la Commission des agents, conseils et experts, qui serviront en même temps d'intermédiaires entre elles et la Commission, ainsi que de demander l'audition de toute personne dont le témoignage leur paraîtrait utile.

La Commission aura, de son côté, la faculté de demander des explications orales aux agents, conseils et experts des deux Parties, ainsi qu'à toute personne qu'elle jugerait utile de faire comparaître, avec l'assentiment de leurs Gouvernements.

Article 18.- Les Parties s'engagent à faciliter les travaux de la Commission de Conciliation et en particulier à lui fournir, dans la plus large mesure possible, tous documents dont elles disposent d'après leur législation pour lui permettre de procéder à la citation et à l'audition de témoins ou d'experts.

Article 19.- La Commission de Conciliation présentera son rapport dans les quatre mois à compter du jour où elle a été saisie du différend, à moins que les Parties ne conviennent de prolonger ce délai.

Un exemplaire du rapport sera remis à chacune des Parties.

Parties. Le rapport n'aura, ni quant à l'exposé des faits, ni quant aux considérations juridiques, le caractère d'une sentence arbitrale.

Article 20.- La Commission de Conciliation fixera le délai dans lequel les Parties auront à se prononcer au sujet des propositions de règlement contenues dans son rapport. Ce délai ne dépassera pas trois mois.

Article 21.- Pendant la durée de leurs travaux chacun des commissaires recevra une indemnité dont le montant sera arrêté d'un commun accord par les Parties qui en supporteront chacune une part égale.

Les frais généraux occasionnés par le fonctionnement de la Commission seront repartis de la même façon.

Article 22.- Le présent Pacte sera ratifié et les instruments de ratification en seront échangés dans le plus bref délai.

Le pacte entrera en vigueur dès l'échange des ratifications. Il est conclu pour la durée de dix ans, à compter de son entrée en vigueur.

S'il n'est pas dénoncé six mois avant l'expiration de ce terme, il sera censé être renouvelé pour une nouvelle période de cinq ans et ainsi de suite.

Si une procédure de conciliation ou une procédure arbitrale ou judiciaire est pendante lors de l'expiration du présent Pacte, elle suivra son cours conformément aux dispositions du présent Pacte, à moins que les Parties n'en conviennent autrement.

Fait à Ankara, en double exemplaire, le 17 Octobre 1933.

Enclosure No. to Despatch No. 4

of October 21.1933 from the Embassy at

SOURCE: LE JOURNAL D'ORIENT,
October 18, 1933,
No. 5260, Istanbul.

FULL TRANSLATION

TURCO-RUMANIAN TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, NON-AGGRESSION, ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION.

The President of the Turkish Republic and His Majesty the King of Rumania,

equally devoted to the maintenance of general peace;

convinced that it is the duty of Turkey and Rumania to cooperate to this end in a spirit of mutual confidence by preparing for the pacific settlement of disputes liable to arise between them;

keeping in mind that both Governments are signatories of the Pact of Paris of August 27, 1928 relative to the renunciation of war, and of the Conventions of July 3 and 4, 1933 determining aggression;

desirous of strengthening in the common interest of the two countries the existing bonds of friendship which constitute for them a guaranty for the future;

have decided to conclude between themselves the present Treaty of Friendship, Non-Aggression, Arbitration and Conciliation, and have appointed to this end their plenipotentiaries:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC:

His Excellency TEVFIK RÜŞTÜ BEY, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey, Deputy of Izmir;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF RUMANIA:

His Excellency M. TITULESCO, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Rumania;

who, following the exchange of their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following provisions:

Article 1.-

Article 1.- There is and shall be inviolable peace and sincere and perpetual friendship between the Turkish Republic and the Kingdom of Rumania and their peoples.

Article 2.- True to their already assumed engagements not to resort to war against each other as a means of national policy, nor to aggression as determined by the Conventions of July 3 and 4, 1933, and, consequently, not to participate in an aggressive action committed by a third Party, both High Contracting Parties assume in addition the obligation of condemning any aggression or any participation in an aggression of any kind attempted by third parties, as well as any agreement of an aggressive nature directed against one or the other of the two countries.

Article 3.- The High Contracting Parties pledge themselves to resolve, in the manner indicated hereinafter, by means of conciliation or judicial or arbitral settlement, any dispute resulting from conditions and events arising subsequently to the entering into effect of the present treaty concerning which the Parties may reciprocally contest each others right and which could not be settled within a reasonable time limit through the customary diplomatic procedure.

The two High Contracting Parties maintain as regards the application of the present agreement the reservations made by them at the time of their adherence to the optional clause of Art. 36 of the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, it being understood on the other hand that the engagement mentioned above does not refer:

a) to disputes relative to claims which private individuals may have against one of the High Contracting Parties and which are to be finally settled by the competent national jurisdiction of either High Contracting Party;

b) to disputes dealing with questions left by International Law to the exclusive competence of Governments, such as domestic law or involving their sovereignty;

c) to disputes concerning the territorial statute of the Parties.

Article 4.- Disputes for the settlement of which a special procedure has been provided by other conventions in effect between the High Contracting Parties will be settled in accordance with the provisions of these conventions.

Article 5.- Should the Parties agree to submit the dispute to a Tribunal of Arbitration, they will draw up

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a compromis. In case they do not agree to resort, purely and simply, to the Hague Convention - de Martens, New General Collection of Treaties, 3rd series, Volume III, page 360 - of October 18, 1907, for the pacific settlement of international conflicts, they shall determine in the said compromis, apart from the choice of arbiters and the object of the dispute, the methods of the procedure and the basic rules to be applied by the arbiters.

Article 6.- Should the Parties agree to submit the dispute to a Tribunal of Arbitration and should no agreement be reached between the Parties regarding the compromis dealt with in the preceding article or the arbiters fail to be appointed, and following the expiration of a three months' notice, either Party shall have the faculty of bringing the dispute by way of petition directly before the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Article 7.- The decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice or the sentence of the Tribunal of Arbitration shall be carried out by the Parties in good faith.

Difficulties liable to arise from the interpretation or execution of the decisions of the Permanent Court of International Justice or the arbitral sentences, rendered conformably to the conditions stipulated in the foregoing, shall be settled by the Permanent Court of International Justice at the request of one or the other Party.

Article 8.- Prior to any procedure of arbitration or any procedure before the Permanent Court of International Justice according to the conditions stipulated above, the dispute may, by common agreement of the Parties, be submitted to the procedure of conciliation provided for by the present Pact.

Failing the attempt of conciliation and following the expiration of the delay provided for in Art. 21, the dispute, according to the case, may be brought either before the Permanent Court of International Justice or the Tribunal of Arbitration under the conditions provided for in the preceding articles.

Article 9.- Upon the request to this end addressed by one of the Contracting Parties to the other, a permanent Committee of Conciliation must be formed within three months.

Article 10.- The permanent Committee of Conciliation

tion shall be formed of three members. Each High Contracting Party shall designate a commissioner from among its respective nationals.

They shall designate by common agreement the president who must not be a national of the High Contracting Parties nor have his habitual residence within their territories, nor be in their employ. Failing the designation of the president within the time limit provided for in the preceding article, or in case of replacement within three months effective from the vacancy of the office, he shall, in the absence of an agreement between the Parties and at the request of one of them, be appointed by the Chief of State, provided the latter agrees, of a Power to be chosen by the Parties by common agreement.

The commissioners will be appointed for three years. They are subject to reelection. They shall remain in office until they are replaced and in any case until the expiration of their commissions.

As long as proceedings are not opened, each High Contracting Party has the right to recall its appointed commissioner and to designate a successor. They will likewise have the right to withdraw their consent as regards the nomination of the president.

Vacancies occurring as a result of the expiration of commissions, recall, death, resignation or some other hindrance, shall be filled with the shortest possible delay according to the methods provided for nominations.

Article 11.- The Committee of Conciliation shall be resorted to by means of a request to be addressed to the President by the two Parties acting in common agreement, or, failing the latter, by one or the other of the Parties. The request, after having set forth the object of the dispute, shall invite the Committee to take all the necessary measures to bring about a conciliation.

Should the request come from one Party only, the latter shall give notice thereof simultaneously to the other Party.

Article 12.- Each Party may, within a time limit of fifteen days following the date of submittal of the dispute to the Committee of Conciliation, replace its commissioner for the examination of the dispute with a person having competence in the matter.

The Party availing itself of this right shall immediately notify the other Party which in such a case will have the faculty of taking like action within a time limit of fifteen days effective from the date it received

received such notice.

Article 13.- The Committee of Conciliation shall convene, unless the Parties should have agreed otherwise, in the place indicated by its President.

Article 14.- The Committee of Conciliation shall have the task of elucidating the question under dispute, of collecting to this end all the necessary information and of endeavoring to conciliate the parties.

Following the examination of the case it shall, in a report, set forth the proposals for the settlement of the dispute.

Article 15.- The proceedings of the Committee of Conciliation will consist in the hearing of both parties.

Except in case of a unanimous decision to the contrary, the Committee of Conciliation shall itself determine the procedure taking into account the provisions contained in Chapter III of the Hague Convention of October 18, 1907, for the pacific settlement of international conflicts.

Article 16.- The deliberations of the Committee of Conciliation shall take place in private unless by common agreement with the Parties the Committee should decide otherwise.

Article 17.- The Parties shall have the right to appoint to the Committee agents, advisors and experts, who shall at the same time act as intermediaries between them and the Committee, and likewise to request the hearing of any person whose evidence they should consider profitable.

The Committee for its part shall have the right to request oral explanations from the agents, advisors and experts of the two Parties, as well as from anyone it should deem appropriate to summon, with the consent of the respective Governments.

Article 18.- The Parties agree to facilitate the work of the Committee of Conciliation, and in particular to supply it in the largest possible manner with all the documents at their disposal according to their legislation, in order to enable it to proceed with the summoning and hearing of witnesses and experts.

Article 19.-

Article 19.- The Committee of Conciliation will hand in its report within four months effective from the date of submittal to it of the dispute, unless the Parties should agree to extend the above period.

A copy of the report shall be delivered to each of the Parties. The report shall not, in the setting forth and as regards judicial considerations, have the character of an arbitral decision.

Article 20.- The Committee of Conciliation will fix the period in which the Parties shall give their opinion on the proposed settlement as set forth in the report. This period shall not exceed over three months.

Article 21.- For the duration of his work each commissioner will receive a remuneration the amount of which will be fixed by common agreement of the Parties and which will be borne by them equally.

The general expenditures connected with the functioning of the Committee will be divided in a like manner.

Article 22.- The present Pact will be ratified and the instruments of its ratification will be exchanged within the shortest possible time.

The Pact will enter into effect following the exchange of the ratifications. It is concluded for a period of ten years effective from its entering into effect.

Failing its denunciation six months prior to the expiration of this term, it will be considered as renewed for another period of five years and so forth.

In case at the time of expiration of the present Pact there should be pending conciliatory, arbitral or judicial proceedings, they will follow their course in accordance with the provisions of the present Pact, unless the Parties should decide otherwise.

Done at Ankara, in duplicate, on October 17, 1933.

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EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 51 Istanbul, Turkey, November 27, 1933.

Subject: The Turkish Foreign Minister Visits Athens and Belgrade.

DEC 21 33

TREATY DIVISION
DEC 26 1933
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 22 1933
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

The indefatigable Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tefvik Rüştü Bey, who seems to do more travelling hither and thither than any other present day statesman, is now absent on a journey to Athens and Belgrade, accompanied by deputy Recep Bey, Secretary General of the People's Party; Refik Amir Bey, and Mehmed Cevat Bey from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Tefvik Rüştü Bey's project was first announced as a visit to Belgrade for the purpose of signing a Turco-Yugoslav Treaty of Friendship, Neutrality and Arbitration drawn up

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DEC 27 1933

up in Geneva some time ago, and when, on the eve of his departure, he stated that he was going to Athens first, a good deal of political speculation followed. Almost immediately there were rumors of the probable conclusion of a multilateral Balkan pact in Belgrade between Turkey, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Rumania, a project ascribed to the Rumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Titulescu, and which, should Bulgaria and Albania refuse to sign, would insure their political isolation. However, it was soon pointed out that this "news" was premature, although no doubt it gave the Bulgarians a good deal to think about, and it was said that the bilateral agreements existing at present between the Balkan States were sufficient for the moment.

Later on, in a statement given to press representatives in Athens and published here, Tefvik Rüştü Bey admitted the possibility of being confronted by "proposals of a more general nature" at Belgrade, and explained his visit to Athens as an act in compliance with the recent Turco-Greek pact providing for close cooperation and exchange of views of all political matters between the two Governments. In fact, the official Greek communiqué issued on November 26th stressed that the "questions relating to the consolidation of peace in the Balkan peninsula" had been "examined specifically."

Tefvik Rüştü Bey's choice of the longer route to Belgrade by way of Athens, by sea and rail instead

stead of the shorter all rail route to Sofia , brought forth some acrimonious comments in the Bulgarian press which attributed to the aimiable Turkish Foreign Minister, who abounds in professions favorable to universal peace, a desire to encircle and isolate Bulgaria . The following extracts from an interview granted by Tefvik Rüştü Bey to the Athenian press, and reproduced here, relating to Bulgarian territorial aspirations, would hardly seem to be of a nature to appease Bulgarian susceptibilities:

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"In reply to a question as to the movement concerning the granting to Bulgaria of an outlet to the Aegean, Tevfik Rüştü Bey replied as follows:

'As far as we are concerned this question exists only from an economic standpoint. ...'

"Replying to an allusion to the demands made by certain parties concerning the revision of treaties Tevfik Rüştü Bey stated:

'The signing of a treaty automatically implies the obligation relative to its observance. When a state demands revision of treaties it shows that it does not respect its obligations.'

"Tevfik Rüştü Bey added the following:

'Excepting the exchange of territories with mutual consent ... I know of no instance in history in which a country claims territory from another country of which it pretends to be a friend. A country may have aspirations on the territory of another country but in that case it can hardly claim to be a friend of that particular country. ... One has to take into consideration the lessons of the past. ... Consequently all differences must be settled by means of understandings and agreements.'

'As far as we Turks are concerned, if we were offered a continent, not a single Turk would be willing to risk even one of his fingers for it. However, if they wished to take away from

> from us a part of our territory, 17 million Turks will be ready to sacrifice their lives in its defense.'
>
> "Talking thereupon on the subject of Turco-Greek relations Tevfik Rüştü Bey stated that both nations were "united like one country.'"

Turkish press comments so far on Tevfik Rüştü Bey's visit to Athens and Belgrade stress as usual the purely pacific factors and considerations motivating Turkey's foreign policy, but nevertheless point out the dissatisfaction created in official Turkish circles by Bulgaria's attitude. For example, today's editorial of the LA TURQUIE, signed by deputy Mahmut Bey, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Grand National Assembly, carries the following passage:

> "We must say that we are not very satisfied with the line of conduct adopted by Bulgaria in the Balkans. The Bulgarians have not been able as yet to give to their foreign policy an adequate and stable course. The same incertitude, the same indecision still prevails in Sofia."

Commenting on the rumors about the conclusion of a Balkan four-power-pact referred to above in this despatch, the same author states as follows:

> "Certain newspapers have lately been talking about a four-power-pact which it is claimed will be concluded in the Balkans. ... These papers are premature in their predictions. What is expected of treaties and pacts deprived of a practical value? ... The best evidence of this truth is furnished us by the four-power-pact between the great powers, which died even before it was born. For us the Balkan Union is an ideal which we shall attain at any cost. But this ideal is such that its materialization shall not affect any country or dissappoint any of them."
>
> "Those who are working for peace in the Balkans endeavor to prepare these very conditions.

tions."

In addition to the signature of a pact of neutrality, friendship and arbitration, Tevfik Rüştü Bey is expected to negotiate in Belgrade a final agreement concerning the manner of indemnification of the Turkish property confiscated by the Yugoslav authorities. Tevfik Rüştü Bey will be back about Thursday. He may, on his return, pass through Sofia.

Respectfully yours,

Robert P. Skinner.

Robert P. Skinner,
American Ambassador.

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Copy sent to Amlesgation, Athens.
Copy sent to Amconsulate General, Beirut.

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NOTE

740.0011 Mutual Guarantee(Balkan)/10

SEE ~~XXX.XX/XXX~~ FOR #103

FROM Turkey (Skinner) DATED Jan.19, 1934

TO

NAME

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REGARDING:

Turkish foreign policy.

Comments on - in connection with the proposed Balkan Pact.

Wi

Istanbul, Turkey,
January 19, 1934.

No. 103

Subject: The proposed Balkan Pact.

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The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

The interruption in political activities looking towards a Balkan Pact, caused by the assassination of M. Duca, has ended with the journey of M. Maximos to London. Local and foreign interest has once again revived. Although the Greek Minister's journey was probably largely inspired by internal political reasons, it has served once more to concentrate the attention of the foreign chanceries on the situation in this part of Europe. The purpose of M. Maximos' trip is apparently to explain to Rome, Paris and London the aims and desires

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of his Government for cooperation between the Balkan countries.

The local press has devoted considerable attention to the subject, and Yunus Nadi Bey, Deputy from Muğlu, in LA REPUBLIQUE, stated editorially that Italy is favorable to the Pact and that it has encoureged Bulgaria to drop its policy of isolation and to join while the time is ripe. Italy, however, desires equality for each of the contracting parties to the Pact with the obvious implication that it will not permit the domination of one of the Little Entente states in such a union. It seems certain, however, that the Pact will materialize, whether Bulgaria adheres or not; and it is reported that it will be signed at Istanbul in the spring.

The interchange of visits by the sovereigns of Bulgaria, Roumania and Yugoslavia has certainly had a healthy effect. Moreover, Turkey's greatest traveler, Tevfik Rüştü Bey, is shortly proceeding to Bucharest to return M. Titulesco's visit to Ankara last October.

Feeling in Turkey is very strong on the subject of the Balkan Pact; and this is a sincere sentiment on the part of the Government. The Turkish foreign policy is essentially of a peaceful nature. In the revisionist and anti-revisionist camps, Ankara steers a neutral course but, as evidenced in the Turco-Greek agreement of September last, Turkey feels that revision of the postwar treaties would be dangerous at the moment. If, however, at a later date revision did occur

Turkey

Turkey would not oppose it as long as it were done with the full accord of the parties concerned. But first of all must come the Balkan Pact; and Turkey is aiming entirely in that direction in her foreign policy towards her immediate neighbors.

Respectfully yours,

Robert P. Skinner
American Ambassador.

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RMS:ON

Copy sent Athens.

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 270 Istanbul, Turkey, June 1, 1934.

Subject: Turkish Fears of Italy.

No carbons were received in WSM, so copies were made & [illegible] 1 copy to War (Clark) [illegible] 1 " Navy (Train) " " " WE 7/18/34 Emak

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 9 1934
DIVISION OF
WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

FOR DISTRIBUTION
To the Field
In U. S. A.

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Assistant Secretary of State
JUL 24 1934
MR. SAYRE

Office of Economic Adviser
JUL 19 1934
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY
JUL 24 1934
MR. HEWES

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 5 - 1934
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Sir:

In previous despatches I have pointed out the anxiety existing in Turkey consequent upon recent public declarations made by the Italian Premier, and I have also reported upon official decisions at Ankara to strengthen the army and navy by exceptional measures. Hints are thrown out, too, that the Turks desire to enjoy greater liberty with respect to the Dardanelles and to be permitted to create a system of land defenses inasmuch as mines cannot be laid in the narrow waters without preventing the passage of merchant vessels.

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JUL 25 1934

It

It was evidently with a desire to get a statement before the public that a "debate" was staged in the Grand National Assembly at the session of May 30, 1934, when Sirri Bey, during the discussion of the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, addressing himself to the acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, Şükrü Kaya Bey, said:

"The political situation compels us to ask for a precise and clear declaration from the Government upon foreign policy. Our friendship with the Soviets is approved by all Turkish citizens; the maintenance of good relations with France is a principle among the Turks; the union with Greece is happily devised to correct the errors of history. My heart revolts at the thought of considering as foreigners, as respects international policy - such countries as Persia, Irak and Syria. Afghanistan is a brother (sic) who is dear to us, and at all times has participated in our sorrows and our joys.

"One point remains to be cleared up in the matter of exterior politics: The situation in the Mediterranean. Every time we think of this a sentiment of anxiety is born in our hearts. It is far from my thought that this portion of our land is exposed to any particular menace. The Turkish army, always ready to fight and die, has it under guard. This army which is under the command of the <u>greatest Captain in history</u> guarantees our security on that side. Nevertheless this confidence should not cause us to conclude that that portion of our territory might not be subject to an attack from outside. There is nothing to tell us that some day someone might not venture a trial at arms thereabouts. I know that as regards the Mediterranean a safety valve is absent. History teaches us in what fashion the annexations on the shores of the Mediterranean have been brought about since a century. In so saying I allude to Algeria, Tunis, the Seven Isles, Egypt, Morocco, and Tripoli. All these annexations were made for the sole purpose of guaranteeing a political equilibrium!

"The most recent event in the matter of occupations of this nature is that of the landing of the Italians at Corfu. The Greeks were certainly unable to deal with a Power incomparably superior. They addressed themselves to the League of Nations. I need not dwell at length on this subject; you know all of the details.

"I

"I do not pretend to suspect that any particular portion of our country is threatened. Nevertheless, at a moment when political groups are forming among the states I wish to underline the necessity of sharpening our political arm which is one of our most efficacious means of defense."

Following upon the above statements, which reflect the general suspicion respecting Italian ambitions, the acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, Şükrü Kaya Bey, replied:

"The foreign policy pursued by the Government is founded on peace and friendship. The treaties, the ententes, and the other documents of international acts we have concluded up to this time are a living witness of this. The characteristic of our policy vis-à-vis our neighbors consists in assuring friendship and common security. The Balkan Pact is the most recent example of this fact. The relations which I mention with other states, notably with Russia, are developing favorably. Turco-Soviet friendship is beyond attack, this friendship being the fruit of moments of difficulty and close mutual acquaintance. In the pursuit of its policy Turkey relies in the first place beyond anything else upon the force of character and patriotism of its people, and the strength of its army. Beyong this our Anatolia possesses two great allies who have always been our devoted friends. One is the Mediterranean and the other the Black Sea. Upon them we found two systems: One of these systems consists in signing with the riverain states documents intended to guarantee this security, and the other is to prepare in the interior our dèfense against any eventuality, far or near.

"The general situation of Europe is undoubtedly very complicated on account of the problem of disarmament, the question of the Saar, and other matters. Turkey will never be a trouble-maker in a moment so confused. She will always work for peace. But if, in spite of this firm decision, and for reasons independent of her a fact should arise outside of the country, she will execute the obligations of friendship and neutrality which she has concluded with the Powers. It remains understood that Turkey intends particularly to look to the defense of her proper frontiers. This explains our budget for the current year. Friendships are of great importance, but the friendship the most important for the country is before all to be strong in the interior.

"Our policy is to insure in the interior a common ideal and to reinforce our power in such fashion that nobody will be able to look upon Turkey with

with a hostile eye. If, in spite of this, anyone should seek to attack Turkey, this attack will break itself against the hard and sharp rocks of our frontiers. (Loud applause). You may be sure that we shall concern ourselves with making of Turkey a soil which defies all covetousness, and we shall succeed."

Thereupon Parliament proceeded to vote finally the budgets for the different Departments, which total 184,075,634 Turkish pounds, in which the following military items appear:

National defense.....	40,964,881
National defense - air	4,583,774
National defense - navy	3,808,818
Military manufactures.....	3,920,643
Topography.....	603,505
General police.....	4,107,499
Gendarmerie.....	8,679,379
	66,668,499

If to this we add 44,836,736 Turkish pounds, appropriated for the public debt, it will be seen that there remains 72,570,399 pounds for all the ordinary expenses of the Government. The task of the Minister of Finance will be one of great difficulty.

Respectfully yours,

Robert P. Skinner.

Robert P. Skinner.

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RPS:on

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

767.00/55

SEE 767.9111/23 FOR #129

FROM Persia (Hornibrook) DATED June 29, 1934

TO NAME

1-1127 GPO

REGARDING: Proposed Middle Eastern Pact, which will include only Persia, Afghanistan, Turkey and Iraq.

Wi

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 298

Athens, July 3, 1934.

Subject: Views of the Rumanian Minister on the Italian Menace.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 31 1934
FOR DISTRIBUTION
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
JUL 28 1934
A/C
767.00/56
AUG 6 1934

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that in a long talk I had the other night with Mr. Langa-Rascano, the Rumanian Minister to Greece, he told me that shortly after General Kondylis, the Greek Minister of War, returned from his recent visit to Ankara, he enjoyed a conversation with him during which the General recounted the substance of an interview with Kemal Pasha. The Ghazi, as reported by General Kondylis, said that last autumn he was ready to sign a treaty of non-aggression with Greece and Bulgaria, but that after meeting with King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Mr. Titulesco, he decided on the step he eventually took, namely, of joining Greece, Rumania and Yugoslavia in a Four Power Balkan Pact, because, as he said, he became at that time convinced that the one enemy he had to fear was Italy.

Mr. Langa-Rascano went on to say that he himself did not expect an outbreak of war in Europe at this time, as no country desired it, except perhaps Germany, in whose case, however, he stated: "We have information that she is not prepared and that the opposition to Hitler is smouldering and widespread, especially

in

in Catholic circles and in South Germany and Bavaria." He said that in view of the general rearmament of Europe the danger to peace lies not so much in any nation's will to war but in the possibilities of some foolish move by what he termed a "mad man."

This conversation with the Rumanian Minister took place on the night after Mussolini's coup at Durazzo.

Respectfully yours,

Lincoln MacVeagh

Lincoln MacVeagh.

Legation File No. 800

LMacV/cwf

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

767.00/57

SEE 891.001 P 15/108 FOR #309

FROM Turkey (Skinner) DATED June 29, 1934

TO

NAME

1—1137

REGARDING: Belief that Turkey and Persia hope to bring Iraq, Egypt and Afghanistan into their orbit, thus presenting a united political from to the Western front.

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 413 Ankara, Turkey, November 1, 1934.

Subject: Views of the Turkish Foreign Minister in Regard to the European Situation.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 1 1934
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DEC 12 1934
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
OF STATE

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I have had a long conversation with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Tevfik Rüştü Bey, dealing in the first place with a number of practical matters which will be set forth in other despatches from time to time, and ending in an interesting discussion of a general political nature.

I congratulated the Minister upon his election to membership in the Council of the League of Nations, an election which, I may add, has given immense satisfaction to the Turkish Government. He announced his intention

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DEC 19 1934

767.00/58

tention of laboring in season and out of season for the cause of peace, and particularly for the elaboration of some sort of universal arrangement in which the United States could join. He despaired of any effective peace arrangement in which the United States did not participate to the same extent as the important European Powers. I reminded him of the Kellogg Pact, but he remained unconvinced that the Kellogg Pact was sufficiently strong to accomplish its purpose. Finally, he hinted very strongly that he might devise a text of some sort and would pass it on to me for transmission to the Department in order to elicit our informal views. To this I could only say that of course I should be happy to receive anything of this nature at any time, and to communicate it to Washington, but without responsibility except as a transmitting agent.

We had quite a conversation about Germany, the Foreign Minister repeating several times that the European situation could not be brought under effective control without Germany as an active member in the concert, whatever it might prove to be. He was strongly of the opinion that Hitler had made tremendous mistakes from his own point of view, that he was weaker internally than he had been, and that the army had become the strong factor in German affairs.

I asked him how he could account for the extraordinary war scare which has passed through Turkey during

during the last month or so, a scare so real that many people have been expecting to hear that war was declared from day to day. He replied vaguely that war was in the atmosphere,and Turkey being vulnerable it was not at all surprising that there should be recurring waves of popular excitement. As to the actual situation, he did not see how Italy could possibly precipitate an attack upon Turkey as there were no grounds for such an undertaking other than the generally recognized ambitions of Italy to possess territory in Asia Minor. Undoubtedly Mr. Mussolini had contributed to the state of mind in Turkey by his speech about expansion a short time ago. "We do not fear Italy," said he, "but we do not like her fortifications on the islands." In this Dr. Tevfik Rüştü Bey was only repeating what I have heard from many others in Turkey — that the fortification of the islands could only be intended to facilitate some ultimate operation against Turkey.

765.67

As respects Bulgaria, the Minister for Foreign Affairs seemed to be convinced that her intentions with respect to Turkey were friendly - certainly far from belligerent, and he was hopeful that Bulgaria would eventually come into the Balkan Agreement, an end to which all the other Balkan Powers had set their minds. There was no possibility that Bulgarian ambitions to recover her lost territories could be satisfied, as even if the Powers concerned were prepared to consent, it would open up the question of frontiers all over Europe, and only increase international difficulties.

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He

He spoke very reasonably, it seemed to me, about Turkey as having herself lost more territory as a result of the war than any other Power, notwithstanding which, she accepted the situation philosophically, giving an example in this respect to other States which refuse to be reconciled. After all, he suggested, war is a terrible experience and those who lose must learn how to adapt themselves to the consequences, and that is exactly what Turkey has done.

The closing of the American International College at Izmir was mentioned, and Dr. Tevfik Rüştü Bey offered the personal opinion that the Turkish Government should acquire the property on reasonable terms, assuming it to be for sale, and utilize it for Turkish school purposes. He spoke of the Catholic schools, supported by France and Italy, with a good deal of warmth. These schools are pretty well limited now to Istanbul. I gathered that his objections were chiefly because of his belief that the schools were intended to keep alive a national spirit among young people born in Turkey whose families have been here for generations, more often than not, and who would become Turkish citizens but for the official efforts put forth to keep alive their French or Italian citizenship.

367.1164

Respectfully yours,

Robert P. Skinner.

Robert P. Skinner.

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RPS/lr

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 867.9111/429 FOR #549

FROM Turkey (Skinner) DATED Feb.13,1935

TO NAME 1—1127 ...

REGARDING: Turkish foreign relations.
Statement made by Hungarian colleague that the affections of Turkey for the Turanian nations seemed to be on the wane: that Turkey felt the Balkan Entente and Petite Entente promised more in way of political returns than what could be gotten out of Hungary.

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My Hungarian colleague remarked to me only last evening that the affections of the Turkish Government for the so-called Turanian nations seemed to be on the wane. He recalled that much has been made inthe past in this country of the racial affinities between the Turks, the Hungarians and the Finns. The Hungarians responded to these blandishments by erecting a very fine Legation in Ankara, in fact, one of the finest in the city; but of late, so my colleague observed, Turkey has apparently felt that

Hungary

Hungary was not in the odor of sanctity and that the Balkan Entente and the Petite Entente promised more in the way of political returns than anything that could be gotten out of Hungary. Undoubtedly it is a fact that Turkey is doing her best to be an extremely active member of the Balkan Entente and that the two ententes seem to have a good deal in common.

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Ankara, March 15, 1935.

No. 580

Subject: Turkish Foreign Minister on Foreign Affairs.

DIVISION OF EASTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS APR 25 1935 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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APR 20 1935

Confidential.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE APR 16 1935 DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

FILED MAY 3 1935

Sir:

I have the honor to report that Dr. Tevfik Rüştü Aras, Minister for Foreign Affairs, came to the Embassy yesterday, the occasion being a luncheon in honor of the new Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Iyemasa Tokugawa. The Foreign Minister remained for over an hour after the departure of the other guests, desiring to have a general conversation on economic and political topics. Dr. Aras was in high good humor and, on the whole, in an optimistic frame of mind. I summarize for the benefit of the Department the various topics upon which he touched, his point of view deserving special

interest

interest from the circumstance that at present he is the President of the Council of the League of Nations.

Economic affairs: Turkey has definitely embarked upon a policy of "Buy from those who buy from us" and, for the time being, at all events, the wholesome conception of triangular trade and of free trade between nations, regulated only by tariff duties, makes no appeal whatever to the Turkish Government. In fact, an ultimate return to unrestricted commerce would probably be more to the advantage of the great industrial nations than to a country like Turkey - which is seeking actively to make herself as independent industrially as she is now as respects agriculture. The United States she is good enough to place in a special category. We are Turkey's excellent customers, and she hopes we shall continue to be even better, and, in the meantime, we are to have any advantage enjoyed by any other country - but without any special joint agreement. In these circumstances, obviously, if, for example, German purchases and sales in this market balance, there can be no excess of German sales which would strengthen Germany as a buyer in a third country.

The League of Nations: He will continue in the Presidency of the Council of the League until May or thereabouts, but Turkey's membership in the Council will continue for three years. Dr. Aras will do his utmost to obtain renewal of membership - not by political wire-pulling, but by trying to make Turkey's membership useful, if not indispensable. He returned to his favorite theme of the United States as a future member of the League, although somewhat discouraged by the recent Senate vote on the

question

question of the International Court. He, himself, had found a formula which he thought would enable the United States to join the League some time without joining it: That is to say, we would be invited to sit in the Council whenever the peace of the world was threatened "without conditions of any kind and without membership." I objected that we might not care to "join" in this peculiar way, as our attitude would be open to innumerable misconstructions, in addition to the eternal charge of wishing to be consulted without taking responsibility. The fact that we have frequently sent "observers" to attend League meetings of one kind or another had often been criticised in the past; and his proposal seemed to me, essentially, a permanent prolongation of that idea. Dr. Aras, however, thinks his idea admirable, and I did not dwell upon it particularly either way.

Turkey: Turkey aspires only to peace, coupled with economic and social prosperity. In the face of a rearming Europe, she has greatly strengthened and modernized her forces. She is in the process of mechanizing her army to a large extent and is ready to defend herself if she must. To me it was especially interesting to receive from Dr. Aras the definite statement that the Turkish Navy has five submarines now and is preparing to bring her total submarine strength up to twenty-four. The Straits Convention is really a protection to Turkey. As a matter of principle, she does not like to be forbidden to set up fortifications, but, in reality, she would not set them up if she could, as she looks upon permanent fortifications as obsolete. She has

has already and, with frankness, set up mobile defenses alongside but behind the Straits, and is expecting to complete a light railway for the bringing up of heavy artillery if necessary. There is also in contemplation the use of ships for closing the channel in time of stress. Turkey is planning the complete reconstruction of her commercial fleet. She is tired of purchasing obsolete vessels in other countries, and has now definitely decided to buy no more second-hand ships, good or bad. Her next purchases will be up to date mixed cargo and passenger ships built to order for coastwise and Mediterranean trade.

Italy: Italy is given to sword rattling, but probably is not desirous, seriously, of embarking upon any important adventure. In all probability, she will slow down in Ethiopia as the cost and danger become more manifest. It is not impossible that she has made her present demonstration in order to open the eyes of Germany and others. Dr. Aras thinks that the demonstrated strength of the Balkan Entente may encourage Italy to join in a multilateral pact with the whole Balkan group. He thinks the bi-lateral pacts are insufficient. At all events, while as yet there is nothing official about a multilateral pact, informal talk is being engaged in, and he is encouraged to think that something may come out of all this. I gather that he finds our new Italian Ambassador, Mr. Carlo Galli, rather sympathetic to his ideas. If Italy can be induced to join the Balkan group in some form, then peace in southeastern Europe is assured. I was allowed to infer that recent Turkish partial mobilizations were not actually caused by any genuine nervousness lest Italy should do something hereabouts,

hereabouts, but to give an idea in other countries of the capacity of the Turkish army to arise to any occasion.

Russia: Russia, he thinks, has no ulterior designs on Turkey as, for example, the control of the Straits and Istanbul. Ambitions of that kind belong to the past. The present-day Russia needs Turkey even more than Turkey needs Russia. The arrangement is a partnership on equal terms. Russia knows that it was the backing of Turkey that kept the Caucasian republics in line and put them into the Russian system, where they are today. Furthermore, in the unlikely event that Russia and Turkey should ever cease to be the warm friends they are today, the existence of the Caucasian republics would make it impossible for Russia to get at Turkey effectively. Dr. Aras speaks of 30,000,000 "Turks" as residing in these Sovietic states who, organized in autonomous units, stand as a buffer between eastern Turkey and Russia. As to the difference of régime between Soviet Russia and Turkey - well, France and Imperial Russia were allies, and the situation between Soviet Russia and Turkey is not very different.

761.67

Bulgaria: The Antonoff explosion at Geneva has cleared the air. The Bulgarians now see that any increase in their forces along the Thracian border would be met immediately by ten times their strength on the Turkish side. The population of Bulgaria does not admit of anything very serious being undertaken. Bulgaria is sometimes unwisely counseled, but Turkey and the other Balkan states have only friendly dispositions towards her and greatly desire that she shall join their union. They propose to deal with her gently and sympathetically, always hoping that she will see that it is to her real interest not to stand apart.

761.74

Perhaps

Perhaps the hoped for rapprochement with Italy will be an aid to this end.

Iran and Afghanistan: These two countries, with Turkey, constitute a solid block. Politically, they see eye to eye. Their development in sympathy and, perhaps, in something politically much closer may be expected. The hope is that nothing will occur to disturb peace, but if serious threats arise then Turkey believes that with Iran and Afghanistan on the one side and the Balkan group on the other, there will be such a combination of strength as will be to the advantage of each member of the group. This grouping, he thinks, is a powerful aid to the re-organization of a complete balance of power in Europe. We are back to the old-fashioned balance of power conception without any doubt.

Germany: Germany is always an enigma. Dr. Aras is confident that she does not wish to break the peace <u>now</u>, but at the same time she is determined to set up and maintain a hegemony over Austria and northeastern Europe. What that means in practical terms remains to be seen. Certainly, if a positive and completely frank declaration of Germany's hopes and intentions were available the rest of the European world would settle down immediately.

Poland: It is very doubtful whether Poland has been prudent in alienating old friends in order to gain a doubtful connection with Germany. The Poles are politically immature.

Japan: Turkey does a little trading with "Manchukuo", but has no intention of recognizing that Government. He thinks that Soviet Russia has practically "recognized" it

by

by going on with the sale of the railway.

I trust that the foregoing may be of some interest.

Respectfully yours,

Robert P. Skinner

Robert P. Skinner

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G-2 Report

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APR 24 1935
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

TURKEY (Political)

Subject: National Aspirations.
Turkey's National Aspirations.

As a result of the World War Turkey lost about three-quarters of her territory and about the same proportion of her population. The only Turks in most of this vast territory were administrators and soldiers, and there does not seem to be any real desire on the part of the present Turks to recover any of their lost territory. They do, however, have a definite desire to be the recognized leader of the Balkans and southwestern Asia.

They fear aggression and are maintaining an army which costs far beyond a reasonable proportion of their budget, yet the mass seems perfectly willing to bear excessive taxation for this purpose.

As to their neighbors, Turkey has made every effort to establish real friendship with them and has been successful with all except Bulgaria. With this country there is no real direct conflict, it is only in Bulgaria's refusal to join the Balkan Pact that she arouses Turkey's ire.

767.00/61

J. A. CRANE,
Lt. Colonel, Field Artillery,
Military Attache.

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

767.00/62

SEE 765.84/1172 FOR Despatch #756

FROM Turkey (Shaw) DATED August 27, 1935.

TO NAME 1—1127

REGARDING: Italo-Ethiopian controversy. Turkey, as a Mediterranean Power, is vitally interested that no change in the present balance of power should take place.

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EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Ankara, Turkey, November 1, 1935.

No. 816

Subject: Views of the Turkish Foreign Minister.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I called upon the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Tevfik Aras, this morning, and could not but sympathize with him personally, as he was agitated and fatigued, having been up nearly all night with Madame Aras who is destined to become blind, and for whom there is little hope. He had been in consultation with the Prime Minister the night before and was compelled to leave the meeting hastily on account of a change for the worse in his wife's condition.

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DEC 19 1935

I learned from Dr. Aras that during the recent discussions of the Council of the League of Nations, he had been an active, and I am persuaded, effective intermediary, especially in bringing pressure to bear upon

upon Mr. Laval to decide in favor of the application of sanctions against Italy, as proposed by the British. He reported Mr. Laval as having gotten into an extremely nervous and uncertain frame of mind, wishing to hold onto the friendship of Italy but not daring to abandon the British. At the last, during a lull in the discussions, Dr. Aras made a special trip to Paris to see Mr. Laval, to whom he said that every hour of delay merely added to the complications and that France could render no greater friendly service to Italy than in making known that she would join with the British and the other Powers in applying sanctions. The Italians would fume over this but in the end they would accept the situation. Apparently Mr. Laval was much impressed by this direct advice, and the rest the Department knows.

Dr. Aras reported that at the beginning the Italians talked like wild men, did not hesitate to say that they were more powerful in the Mediterranean than the British, and he himself began to think that the Italian menace to Egypt was very real, and that, if it should become more threatening, the British would proceed on their own account, regardless of the League. It was of the highest importance, then, that every influence in the League should be back of France and Great Britain to bring about the common action which has been taken. He thought the Italians were now in a rather chastened mood, although still seemingly incapable of formulating anything of definite nature which the other side could be expected to accept. The British had behaved admirably, had shown

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a willingness to assist the Italians in withdrawing from their present difficult position without undue mortification, and finally, were prepared to give the Italians compensation in other directions if they abandoned their plans of conquest in Ethiopia.

I asked Dr. Aras what it was that the British were prepared to do for the Italians, to which he replied that they had already suggested an international conference of some kind, to be held following the settlement of the Ethiopian adventure, a conference at which colonial questions could be discussed. Thus far the British were talking of granting Italy commercial facilities in the vast colonial possessions of France and Great Britain, guarantees of raw materials in such possessions, and even the means of settling Italian emigrants in areas suitable for European colonization. I remarked that the Italians seemed to be after something more tangible than that; that in time of peace everybody had access to raw materials who had money to pay for them, and that the Italian aspiration was for more territory over which the Italian flag might float. Dr. Aras agreed that this was so but, he added: "Do not forget that the British have provided only an opening, that when nations go into conference and when the door is opened for discussion, anything may result, and it is by no means out of the question that if a colonial conference takes place, it may end in a shuffling about of frontiers, especially in Africa, with the ultimate result that Italy will obtain something substantial of her own in a region where no other interests would be disturbed."

disturbed."

Dr. Aras remarked that Baron Aloisi at Geneva, in presenting the Italian cause, probably made as much as he could of a bad case — that he was too sensible a man not to know that it was a bad case. His Italian colleagues were full of bitterness against pretty much the whole world, but as it was the whole world, they would doubtless get over it. As to the sanctions themselves, they were certain to be very effective.

We had just learned that Mr. Sakellaropoulo, Minister for Greece in Turkey, had been recalled to become Political Counselor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Athens. This led Dr. Aras to comment that he was probably not overly enthusiastic about going at a time when Athens was under a dictatorship, the strength and duration of which were extremely problematical. He was sorry that Greece was in such a weak and distracted situation at a time when it was desirable that the Balkan States should be prepared for any emergency. He also made the interesting admission to me that about two years ago, just at the time of my arrival in Turkey, when Mr. Venizelos, (then in private life), was here as the guest of Turkey, it had been the desire of General Ismet Inönü and himself that the Greeks should elect Mr. Venizelos President of the Republic. They perceived that Greece was in a distracted state, that although Mr. Tsaldaris was in power as Prime Minister, it was open to considerable doubt whether the majority of the Greeks were back of him, and it had occurred to the leaders of Turkey that the best way of securing internal peace and of making

Greece

Greece a strong member of the Balkan Union was to elevate Mr. Venizelos to the Presidency. Mr. Tsaldaris and Mr. Pezmozoglou seemed to think well of these Turkish suggestions and for a short time it looked as though they would be carried out. It was certain that Mr. Venizelos had rendered immense service to Greece in the past, which even his enemies were willing to recognize; that as a constitutional President his powers would be limited, and in any event, considering his advanced age, he could remain in office only a comparatively short time and then would disappear from the stage full of honors and with a country knit together and prepared to deal with current problems as they might come along. Unhappily, Mr. Tsaldaris weakened after his return to Athens, and other unfortunate things happened. The Greeks had committed a dreadful blunder in attempting to assassinate Mr. Venizelos, and then sought to cover up their tracks to defend the guilty.

Dr. Aras made another interesting statement which illustrates the something like Free Masonry which unites the crowned heads of Europe in defense of what they conceive to be their "divine rights". It seems that when Mr. Venizelos was in Istanbul two years ago, it had been the special wish of General Inönü and Dr. Aras that he should meet and discuss Balkan affairs with the late King Alexander of Yugoslavia who was also expected. The official arrangements for such a meeting had been made with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Tsaldaris, the Greek Prime Minister. It was thought all around that

Mr.

Mr. Venizelos could give the King good advice and that his knowledge of the past was incomparable and invaluable. Nevertheless, on the arrival of King Alexander, and to the considerable irritation of the Turkish Cabinet, the King simply refused to receive Mr. Venizelos, putting it upon the ground that to do so might offend the Greek Government, although the Greek Government knew all about the arrangement and was willing. Actually, it is believed that although King Alexander had received Mr. Venizelos in Belgrade when he was Prime Minister, and had received some plain advice from him, his dislike of him was so great on account of his anti-royalist policy, from which members of his caste, and indeed of his family, had suffered, that he now refused to see him in private life.

The Turks are convinced that the Greeks are making a sad mess of their affairs and I am persuaded that they have little or no confidence in General Condylis as a strong man of the Mussolini type, but are inclined to look upon him as a political adventurer, erratic and unreliable, the duration of whose tenure of office cannot be very long.

Respectfully yours,

Robert P. Skinner.

Robert P. Skinner.

Copy sent Amlegation, Greece.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

DCR

An excellent example of a thoughtful, meaty despatch, well organized, well presented, and in an easy flowing style.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE UNDER SECRETARY

April 7,

VE

Mr. Murray

This desp. should be highly commended. It is a remarkably summary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

April 7, 1936.

U

Dear Mr. Phillips:

This despatch from Howland Shaw is well worth reading if you have time.

WS

Wallace Murray.

WSM/GC

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THE UNDER SECRETARY
APR 7 - 1936
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 926

March 8, 1936
April 10, 1936

Subject: Turkey's Present International Position.

767.00/64

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Strictly Confidential.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

War between Italy and Ethiopia has now been going on for six months. A survey of Turkey's present international position, particularly in the light of this fact and of the repercussions which it has had in Europe, is therefore in order.

With respect to questions of foreign policy the average Turk is much like an individual in any other country--only rather more so. By no stretch of the imagination can the smallest interest in foreign affairs be ascribed to nine-tenths of the population. The Anatolian peasant painfully and laboriously preparing a patch of ground with a pair of

oxen

oxen and a primitive wooden plough is certainly not aware of any Italian peril and his fifteen year old son who accompanied by a large and savage-looking dog roams the deserted hills day after day in charge of a flock of sheep or a herd of undernourished cattle may be preparing for much but certainly not for displaying the smallest interest in the desire of France for security or the desire of Germany for colonies or the effect of either the one or the other on Turkey's international position. The very small professional and official class, while aware of Europe and often eager to discuss its affairs, is more concerned with the heavy taxation and the problems of how to support a family and of how to hold on to a job. Only in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in banks and in Government departments concerned with Turkey's financial and economic problems and at the General Staff and the Ministry of National Defense is one certain to discover an awareness of the international situation and of its potentialities for Turkey's future. It is with the first two, of course, that the Diplomatic Corps is in contact and with whom it struggles to gather material for writing reports. It is an unusually arduous struggle. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Aras, is scarcely ever in Ankara--seven weeks, I believe, was his record last year. When he is not at Geneva or in Western Europe he is at some Balkan capital in the interest of the Balkan Entente or, in his recently acquired capacity of President, presiding over one of its meetings. The smaller officials

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at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, whether or not they have ideas on foreign affairs, will seldom discuss them and the economists and financiers while willing and entirely competent to discuss specific problems in their field are reluctant to talk in terms of policy. The Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bay Numan Menemencioglu, is the refuge of the Diplomatic Corps whether the question at issue is a practical one or is concerned with an effort to ascertain Turkey's position in international affairs generally. There is reason to believe furthermore that his advice counts heavily with both Atatürk and General Inönü.

The essential simplicity of Turkey's foreign policy has oftem been mentioned in the Embassy's despatches but this fundamental quality should again be emphasized. Turkey, like the U.S.S.R., wishes peace in order to consolidate her revolution; she has all the territory she wants and can be relied upon to avoid any international adventure; it is her earnest desire to have good relations with all the world, first of all with her neighbors and then with countries further distant from her frontiers; as the originator of a significant form of government and social organization, she considers herself as a leader so far as the Middle East is concerned; she quite definitely feels herself in danger in a world which is rearming and will make every sacrifice to maintain her means of defense in a state of efficiency.

So much for the broadest outline of our subject. When Turkey's relations with particular countries are examined

it

is clear that at the present time and from the more positive point of view three of these countries are of especial importance: Germany, England and the U.S.S.R.

The importance of Germany in Turkish affairs is a development of the past two or three years. There has been no planned rapprochement but certain factors in both countries have contributed to that end. So far as German revisionism is concerned Turkey is on the whole a spectator and, if left alone, is anxious to avoid taking sides in a question in which she is not directly concerned. But the clearing agreement with Germany and the fact that German economy is a directed economy and is therefore implemented to handle effectively a clearing agreement have had striking results. The bulk of Turkish exports is going to Germany--certainly more than 40% and possibly as much as 60%--and Turkey's purchases in the German market have been very considerable. The Germans are accommodating and the things they have to sell, because of their qualities of ultra-modernity and mechanical perfection, particularly appeal to the Turk in his present mood of emphasis on equipment. Present German policies are indirectly responsible for the appointment of many German exiles or quasi-exiles to important positions in Turkey. German influence is strong at the University of Istanbul (especially in the Faculty of Medicine) and in the Ministries of National Economy, of Agriculture, of Hygiene and Public Assistance and of Public Instruction. A German is guiding the general policy of the Ministry of National Economy; a German has elaborated the proposed law on

labor

labor now before the Assembly; 21 Germans are at the Agricultural Institute; the celebrated German composer Hindemith is supervising the carrying out of the musical reform in which Atatürk is so deeply interested; German doctors are in charge of the Ankara model hospital; a German is to advise on the development of the drama in Turkey; and German scholars hold important positions in the recently established Faculty of History, Literature and Languages at Ankara. The relations between German professors and advisors and the Turks are by no means always cordial--the German medical men notably having made many enemies--but German culture and the German language are making headway. Already, there is talk in Turkish circles of a German danger and perhaps eventually there will be a reaction, but so far the talk is very sporadic and any comprehensive and conscious reaction is far off.

The Turk may hate the Englishman, but he respects him and, given any chance at all, he believes in him. The splendid self-confidence of the Englishman rather hypnotizes the Turks; he would like to disregard it, but, for the life of him, he cannot. These psychological factors have always been at work. They were turned to excellent account by Sir Ronald Lindsay and Sir George Clerk during the more difficult days of Anglo-Turkish relations. The Italian-Ethiopian war has been the occasion of a very notable step forward. British and Turkish ideas concerning the freedom of the Mediterranean coincided. Sir Percy Loraine made the most of that fact and created (doubtless

quite

quite sincerely) extra good will by denouncing a plot against the life of Atatürk. There was a brief period of indecision in September when, largely because of the efforts of the Italian Ambassador, the disinterestedness of the British in the Ethiopian matter was questioned. But it was the briefest of interludes and since then the Turks have stood squarely by the British with respect to (1) sanctions, (2) the assurances to the British Government in the event of Italian aggression and (3) the several replies to Italian remonstrances. The Turkish Government sent an important mission, including the Minister of Foreign Affairs and an Inspector General of the Army, to the funeral of King George. I have no doubt the members of the Mission were impressed by what they saw. A British Mission headed, it is said, by Mr. Winston Churchill, will come to Ankara in the more immediate future to announce the accession of King Edward VIII. It will not be without results in terms of Anglo-Turkish relations.

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I have suspected for some time that in return for recent manifestations of Turkish helpfulness the British have given the Turks to understand that they will not oppose a rearming of the Straits if the matter is properly handled; that is to say, brought before the League. And I am very sure that if the matter depended upon Sir Percy Loraine Turkey would have secured a loan during the recent visit of Dr. Aras to London. I believe the Foreign Office was even favorable, but the City proved recalcitrant. Just now the Turkish Under Secretary for the Ministry of National Economy is in London trying to find

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find some way of enabling certain British concerns to get some two and one-half million Pounds Sterling out of Turkey if they invest that amount in developing the Turkish iron and steel industry. As at the present time under the British-Turkish commercial agreement of last June some Ltq. 2,000,000 owed for British goods are blocked in Turkey, the prospects are not good. If British political relations with Turkey are of the best, the same certainly can not be said of commercial relations.

The stability of Turkey's close relations with the U.S.S.R. is proverbial. The Soviet Ambassador may go to Paris to watch his wife dance instead of remaining in Ankara, Soviet sportsmen may make the worst of impressions, other items of the Soviet propaganda program in Turkey may yield negative results, but when geography, sentiment and a broad sort of community of ideas are all working in the direction of rapprochement such trivialities count for nothing. The Soviets are not too happy at the growing German influence in Turkey. In fact, the Soviet Chargé a few weeks ago said as much to me quite clearly and expressed the hope that American advisors would return to Turkey and American-Turkish trade relations undergo a development such as even General Sherrill would have hesitated to envisage.

Nobody can be in Ankara for long without realizing that the Turks very much hope that Italy may find her Ethiopian venture so engrossing and so expensive that her power of aggression in other parts of the Eastern

Mediterranean

Mediterranean will be reduced to zero. The Turkish press has of course been most circumspect, but in conversation Italy's military difficulties and economic stress are referred to with evident satisfaction. At the same time great care has been exercised to avoid unnecessarily offending the Italians. Editorial comment at the time of the voting of sanctions by the Assembly was so diplomatic as to be almost apologetic, and recently the commercial agreement with Italy has been renewed so as to enable the Turks to pay the Italians in coal for certain flotilla leaders delivered several years ago.

There are those in diplomatic circles in Ankara who contend that the closer understanding between England and France and the ratification of the Franco-Soviet pact will tend to pull the Turks in the French direction. The theory is plausible, but I question its soundness particularly if, as now seems indicated, Turkish efforts to secure in Paris a loan of 250,000,000 francs prove fruitless. Unless a loan is forthcoming, the French will feel the brunt of the present Turkish foreign exchange crisis with probably an early suspension of payments on the Ottoman Debt. But the fundamental fact is that French standing in Turkey is low. Even after the pro-Turkish attitude of the Armistice period the French were unable to make much of a position for themselves. Their mania for precision irritated the Turks and the more the ideology of the Turkish revolution developed the more clear it became that it had nothing to do with French models or ideas. The sentimental connection which

existed

existed between France and the dying Ottoman Empire now serves only to repel the leaders of the new Turkey, who despise the romantic point of view of Pierre Loti and Claude Farrère and their emphasis upon the picturesque. Not even a large loan will disguise the chasm between individualistic and bourgeois France and modern Turkey. The self-centered attitude of France in the Ethiopian question has been contrasted at Ankara with previous French declarations concerning the protection of small countries. And then, too, France is just now none too well served by her representation in Turkey. M. Kammerer, the present Ambassador, is a fussy little man who wears his hat on the back of his head, irritates people right and left and is constantly complaining of Ankara and the modern Turk.

Japan cannot be said to loom large in Turkey's thinking on foreign affairs, except in one respect. There was a time when the Soviet support of Turkey was a matter of life and death. In fact, Turkey was presented to Europe under the Russian wing and the European Foreign Offices were deeply impressed. Since that time Turkey has grown steadily and we are too much inclined to forget the Soviet background, just because it has now become a background. But it is a fundamental factor in Turkey's foreign policy and any weakening of that factor would arouse deep anxiety in Ankara. Japan as such is not of much interest to Turkey, but Japam as a possible trouble-maker for the U.S.S.R. is of very distinct interest.

The essential fact in American-Turkish relations is of course that we buy more from Turkey than we sell.

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Were it not for that fact we should be in the same difficult situation, financially and commercially, as the British without, of course, any of the political weapons which they can wield and at times--such as the present--effectively. The prospect of greatly developing our trade relations with Turkey is not too bright. Our purchases are not likely to be notably increased. Turkish tobacco is used for blending purposes and the quantities needed are not likely to change. Figs, nuts and mohair are likewise not commodities for which a largely increased demand in the United States is to be anticipated. On the side of exports to Turkey the picture is complex. The figures for the first eleven months of 1935 show an increase of 60% as compared with the corresponding period of 1934. The crisis and rearming of Europe may serve our interests in this respect. On the other hand, the purchasing power of the Turkish people as distinguished from the Turkish Government is limited and on account of heavy taxation will probably become even more limited in the future and Government purchases are mostly of war material and of machinery. In the case of the former, our policy is, if not to discourage dealing in such material, at least not to encourage it, which of course places us in a disadvantageous position in competing with manufacturers whose governments follow the opposite policy. With respect to machinery the Turks naturally turn to Germany and the U.S.S.R. because of the highly advantageous credit terms so far extended by those two countries and the elimination of any problem of transfer. That we can do a certain amount of business in miscellaneous manufactured articles and hold our own in automotive products is clear and we can probably increase

this

this business to some extent. But I doubt whether we can get any important share of purchases made by the Government.

The whole problem of American-Turkish relations should be restudied. For the past four years these relations have been thought of far too exclusively in commercial terms. It is true that during this period American exports to Turkey have increased, but American influence has become distinctly less. An effort should be made to restore this influence, and as an essential preliminary a careful study of American-Turkish relations should be made. Personally, I believe that on the cultural side much could be done, although I realize that this is a delicate matter both because of Turkey's étatism and cultural nationalism and also because of our own reluctance to admit the importance which this element plays in international affairs.

Much time has been wasted by experts in trying to decide whether Turkey is turning towards the West or the East. The answer of course is that she is doing both at the same time. As a small Power she is deeply interested in the League of Nations--an interest recognized by membership of the League Council and Turkey will always be concerned with the Balkans. The strengthening of the Balkan Entente, of which Dr . Aras is now President, represents a fundamental policy of the Turkish Government. And relations between the Balkan and the Little Ententes can hardly fail to bring Turkey to some extent into the affairs of Central Europe. No less real, however, is Turkey's influence in Iran, Irak and Afghanistan. In her relations with these countries, as I have endeavored to

point

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point out in my despatch No. 906 of February 3, 1936, Turkey is becoming more and more conscious of being the originator of a distinctive form of government and social organization which is believed to be modern and scientific and calculated to develop a type of civilization suited to Middle Eastern conditions. Turkey, then, is a participant in the affairs of Europe, but in the Middle East she has taken a position of leadership, the results of which may be far-reaching.

As intimated elsewhere in this despatch, the concern of the leaders of Turkey's foreign policy has been chiefly aroused by Italy. This anxiety has been appreciably lessened by the East African War, but it can easily be stirred into a feverish state by an overwhelming Italian victory or by a too obviously cynical solution of the Ethiopian problem under the aegis of the League of Nations. The fear of Italy will always be in evidence at Ankara as long as the Dodecanese Islands are Italian possessions. There are, however, several less important foci for Turkish anxiety. There is in the first place, Bulgaria and her aspirations in Thrace, which at Ankara are considered by no means dead. The thought of an Italian attack against the southern coast of Anatolia coinciding with a Bulgarian attack through Thrace certainly haunted the Turkish General Staff not so long ago. Turkey has by no means given up hope of bringing Bulgaria into the Balkan Entente and Atatürk still retains a fondness for the country in which he served as military Attaché, but it is felt that watchfulness is in order. With a certain degree of regularity

anti-Bulgarian

anti-Bulgarian comments or news items appear in the Turkish press and, I suspect, are intended as a warning to Sofia that the Turks are very much on the alert as to what is going on on the other side of the frontier.

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It would be an exaggeration to say that Turkey looks upon Albania with anxiety, but there can be little doubt that the Turkish attitude towards that country is a mixture of the critical and the contemptuous. The rôle of Italy in Albania is calculated to foster the first of these elements and the conversion of a President of Republic into a Merry Widow King irritated Atatürk and produced a bad impression at Ankara--an impression which has been reinforced by the recent marriage of King Zog's sister to a son of Sultan Abdul Hamid II.

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Syria is often in the Turkish official mind as a source from which unpleasant things such as smuggling and plotting against the present régime in Turkey and its leader may come at any moment. The Turkish Government is well aware of the existence of Armenian, Kurdish and Circassian organizations in Syria and of the anti-Turkish activities which they carry on.

The various elements entering into Turkey's foreign policy at the present time can be summarized as follows:

1. A sincere desire for peace.
2. Friendship with the U.S.S.R.
3. Fear and distrust of Italy.
4. Preservation and strengthening of the Balkan Entente.

5. Turkish leadership in the countries of the Middle East.
6. The League of Nations.
7. The present political friendship with England.
8. The developing importance of Germany--commercially, first and foremost, and to some extent culturally, but not politically.

As I bring this despatch to a close, there comes the news of Hitler's momentous speech of March 7. What will be the effect upon Turkey of this latest and most serious of European crises? What will be the Turkish attitude? I have said that Turkey, while definitely against revisionism in the Balkans, is not particularly concerned with German aspirations in favor of revisionism. In her heart of hearts, I believe Turkey would like to keep out of the present imbroglio altogether and carefully avoid taking sides, but such a program hardly seems possible. In the first place, the two Powers which just now have the greatest political influence in Ankara--England and the U.S.S.R.--are both in the last analysis committed to France and then there are Turkey's obligations as a member of the League of Nations and of its Council--obligations which she has fully honored in her actions throughout the Italian-Ethiopian crisis. With precedents so definitely and recently set, it would be extremely difficult for Turkey to steer a completely independent course. However, Turkish participation in any economic and financial sanctions against Germany could not fail to

have

have serious consequences for the entire economic fabric of Turkey; and since the same holds true of other small countries, such as Greece and Yugoslavia, in which exports to Germany are of importance, Turkey might conceivably associate herself with these countries in a common attitude. Undoubtedly this phase of the matter inspires apprehensions in Turkey. From the political point of view the possibilities are in varying degrees likewise alarming, depending, of course, on the outcome of the League proceedings, at which Turkey will be represented by Dr. Aras. The press has been most objective in reporting the Hitler speech and the reactions to it in Europe.

If Germany succeeds in preserving the fait accompli which she has created in the Rhineland, it is entirely possible that Turkey will raise the question of rearming the zone of the Straits, but this is not likely to occur in the more immediate future; and I feel confident that if and when it does occur English influence and Turkey's membership in the League will effectively restrain any unilateral and violent action.

Respectfully yours,

G. Howland Shaw.

G. Howland Shaw
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim

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April 10 1936

No. 11

The Honorable

John Van A. MacMurray,

American Ambassador,

Istanbul.

Sir:

The Department has received Mr. Shaw's despatch No. 926 of March 8, 1936, regarding the present international position of Turkey.

The Department requests you to convey to Mr. Shaw its highest commendation for this admirable summary of Turkish foreign relations, which has proved to be of unusual interest and value. It is hoped that, as occasion warrants, further studies of a similar nature may be submitted.

Very truly yours,

For the Secretary of State:

William Phillips

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Apr. 10 1936.

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Istanbul, Turkey, April 9, 1936.

No. 19

SUBJECT: Latest picture of Turkey's international position.

DIVISION OF EASTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
AUG 4 1936
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
AUG 1 1936
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APR 29 1936

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The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

767.00/64

Sir:

The picture of Turkey's international position set forth in the Embassy's despatch No. 926 of March 8 is still substantially accurate. Some changes of emphasis and certain facts, however, deserve to be brought to the Department's attention.

In the first place the Italian spectre, without having become an immediate threat, has certainly assumed a more developed and concrete form which may eventually lead to trouble. Italy's military success in Ethiopia, however one may discount Marshal Badoglio's communiqués, remains considerable and the chances now seem to favor a peace dictated by Italy rather than one negotiated by the League of Nations. Thanks in part to Germany's action in the Rhineland Italy has been able to get away with

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a cynical violation of collective security and international morality has suffered a severe defeat at the expense of a small country. That fact as well as the inability of the Powers to prevent aggression has quite definitely impressed Ankara. Even more ominous for the future are the Italian rapprochement with Austria and Hungary, the adoption of conscription in Austria and the possible effects of both of these events upon Bulgaria. While passing through Belgrade a few days ago enroute to Ankara Dr. Aras stated to the Press that he was convinced Bulgaria would take no steps towards rearming without notifying her neighbors. I construe this as more of a warning than a reflection of the Minister of Foreign Affairs' real convictions, especially when taken in connection with the action of the Grand National Assembly in voting on April 6 a special credit of Ltq. 1,000,000 for the Army. The Turks have been convinced for some time that Bulgaria is secretly rearming. The Germans recently inquired at Ankara concerning the attitude which would be taken towards the passage of the Straits by vessels loaded with arms and munitions and destined, so they said, for the U. S. S. R. The Turkish authorities believe that these arms and munitions are destined for Bulgarian ports.

The events in Europe may precipitate Turkish action with respect to the Straits. Dr. Aras brought up the matter recently at the Foreign Office in London and was again informed that the League machinery was in existence for the handling of just such a request.

Mr. Titulesco's recent somewhat intemperate statement at Geneva aligning the Powers of the Balkan and Little Ententes with France and Belgium in the present European crisis has had repercussions in Turkey. Cemal Husnu Bey,

Turkish

Turkish Minister at Bern, sided with Mr. Titulesco. The German Ambassador at Ankara remonstrated with Dr. Aras. The latter is said to have expressed some surprise over Cemal Husnu's declaration and in due course Cemal Husnu resigned and has now been succeeded by Cevat Bey, Minister in Vienna. Some contend that Cemal Husnu by his support of Mr. Titulesco committed Turkey to taking sides in a controversy which does not directly concern her and thus necessitated an emphatic gesture of repudiation. Others, however, go further and declare that Mr. Titulesco's pro-French declaration was more generally displeasing in the Balkans, and since the repudiation of a Foreign Minister is always difficult a note of dissent was judiciously introduced by forcing the resignation of Cemal Husnu. This, it is explained, was the easier because of the personal dislike entertained for him by Dr. Aras. The Geneva meeting at which Titulesco and Cemal Husnu made their declarations was informal in character, no decision was reached and no communiqué was issued after the meeting. The report of the Havas Agency was, it seems, the source of trouble. Certainly, therefore, the vigorous action taken by Turkey clearly indicates a desire not to commit herself in the present Western European crisis.

Turkey's difficulties in trying to avoid taking sides are illustrated by a small incident which recently aroused some interest in diplomatic circles in Ankara. In the course of a banquet given at the capital on March 16 to celebrate the anniversary of the signature of the first pact between Turkey and the U. S. S. R. the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Karakhan, made a speech which besides saying the things inevitable and obviously pertinent

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on such an occasion went on to refer to the present crisis in European affairs. He declared it was no longer possible to find comfort in the thought that war would not break out today. War, he said, depends upon that country which is meditating a recourse to arms to escape from its internal difficulties and which, as soon as its armaments are in readiness and the international situation auspicious, will unleash the appalling conflict. Without specifically mentioning Germany it was clear that Mr. Karakhan in these few sentences of his address was referring to that country. The German Ambassador made observations on the subject to the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs. I am not in a position to describe their precise scope. I do not believe they were in the nature of a formal protest, but at least they disclosed a certain degree of resentment. The Acting Minister replied that while the Soviet Embassy had furnished a copy of Mr. Karakhan's remarks to the Foreign Office before the address was delivered, no Turkish official had examined it. Some say that the copy or copies were handed out a few minutes before the banquet began and promptly stuffed into the pockets of the Turkish officials; others claim that delivery was effected the previous day, but agree that nobody scrutinized the speech or if they glanced at it no particularly negative reaction was set up. The German Press took up the matter of Mr. Karakhan's remarks and described them as clearly constituting a breach of diplomatic decorum. The Turks on the other hand were, I believe, considerably surprised at the small tempest which has been stirred up. The

speech

speech had not seemed to them to contain anything particularly exciting -- it was what might fairly be expected upon an occasion of significance to Turks and Russians only.

In certain quarters the Karakhan speech, especially when taken in conjunction with the strong statement made by Mr. Litvinov before the Council of the League of Nations in London has been construed as a sign that the U. S. S. R. is intent upon sowing trouble in Europe and would be glad to secure Turkish support. While such a possibility need not be excluded, the incident, trivial in itself, is at least of interest as showing the difficulty of carrying out under present circumstances Turkey's policy of friendship with all but identification with none.

We may summarize Turkey's present international problem in somewhat the following terms: the Italian danger has developed appreciably with the possibility that Italian influence may extend to Bulgaria; Great Britain and France are fully occupied by the Western European crisis; Russia is fearful of Germany on the one hand and of Japan on the other; of the Balkan Powers, Yugoslavia feels that she is being encircled and Greece and Rumania are likewise uneasy; the commercial tie between Turkey and Germany is just as real as ever. In the face of these factors, the solution of Turkey's problem of assuring her security, political and economic, without throwing in her lot with some Power or group of Powers will make a heavy demand on the statesmanship of Atatürk.

Respectfully yours,

4 Carbon Copies
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J. V. A. MacMURRAY.

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